BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. **BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1841.** **New Series No. 14.**

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin s place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will be published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

FOR LIVERPOOL,—The fine new Ship "SYCEE," D. JOLLY, Commander, 500 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Passage, Apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Bombay, 1st Feb. 1841.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship INGLEBOROUH, A. I. of 500 Tons will sail on the 15th February, has good accommodations for passengers. Apply to

EGLINTON MACLEAN AND Co.

No. 2 Rampart Row,
1st February 1841.

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 11th of February the above will sell by Public Auction at his Residence near the Parsonage. The neat and modern Household Furniture of Lieut. Colonel LESTER. The same comprises the usual assortment of a well furnished House. Particulars of which will appear hereafter.

ON Friday the 12th proximo, will be sold by Public Auction, at his Residence near Byculla Tank, the Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware of Dr. HENDERSON, the same consists of Dinner and Breakfast sets, Dessert ditto, Candlesticks, Wallshades, Hanging Lamps, Blackwood Damask Couches, Dining, Card, and Round Tables, Side board, Screens, Teapoys, Chairs, Large and small Cots, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Dressing Glasses; a double barrelled Gun by Wilkinson nearly new, &c. &c. Also if not previously disposed of, a Phæton, a pair of High Caste young Arab Bay Horses, a Shigram and Horse, and a set of English double Harness.

No Catalogues will be published but the property will be on view from the 9th proximo.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THE above will submit to Public Sale on Friday the 26th February, the neat Household Furniture &c. of the HON'BLE SIR J. AWDEY, at his Residence "Belair" Chinchpoogly, consisting of a small quantity of Silver ware, Rich plated Curry Dishes, 4 and 2 light Candlesticks, Salvers, two sets of Dish Covers, Cruet Frames, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, single and double wall Shades with Pans and Drops, Glassware, Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Dining, Round, and other Tables, Book and Shell Cases, Ward Robes, Bed room and Dressing room Furnitures, Punkahs, Sideboards, Vase Lamps, &c. &c.

Also unless previously disposed of, a pair of Chesnut Carriage Horses, and three riding Horses, Carriage Harness, Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.

A Powerful Grey Arab Horse the property of J. G. FRITH Esquire, has been broke to single Harness in which he goes well, and is also a good riding Horse, for particulars apply to the above.

SIR HOWARD DOUGLASS'S Reflecting Semicircle in case for Land Surveying, Price Rupees 65.

A first size Camera Obscura, Rupees 150.

Bombay 1st February 1841.

A Person of respectability is desirous of a situation in a Merchant's Office, he has formerly been engaged in the Manchester Trade and understands the general routine of the Cotton manufacture. He is conversant with accounts, writes a good hand and can conduct the business of an Office. References as to character &c. will be given.—Apply by letter to A. B at the Gazette Office, Bombay.—1st February 1841.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SON'S will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 8th Proximo, by order of the Executors, at his late residence near the Church of N. S. da SALVACAO at Mahim, a quantity of Furniture and landed property belonging to the Estate of the late MR. MANOEL SALVADOR FERNANDES. Consisting of Plate and Plated ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Presses, Lamps, Pictures, Looking Glasses in gilt Frames, Cooking Utensils, Palanquin, Shigrampoe &c. &c.

At 4 o'clock P. M. an upper-roomed House with Garden and out houses standing therein with Cocoanut and other Trees, after which an oart of two wheels or thereabout with Cocoanut and other Trees.

Conditions and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

Bombay, 1st Feb. 1841.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS wil Sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 4th of February, at his Residence Mazagon unless previously disposed of, part of the handsome and Modern Household Furniture and property of Lieut. J. ESTRIDGE, Engineers, leaving the Presidency.

The same comprizes, large square Mahogany Dining Table, round Jackwood Tables, Card Tables, Tea Poys, Sideboard, Blackwood Couches, Jackwood Ditto Chairs, a Glass Desert Set, Moon Lamps, hanging Lamps, Chiffoniers, a handsome Wardrobe and full sized double bed (both by Ferrar) Wardrobes, Cheval Glass, Dressing and Washing Tables, handsome Engravings with Gilt Frames, Carpets, China Matting, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

ALSO.

An Eight day Clock, a Shigram with Horse and Harness, and a large and valuable Collection of Plants in Pots, comprizing Laurels, Rose, Edwards, Geraniums, &c. &c.

The property will be on view from the 2nd Proximo.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 1st Feb. 1841.

A GENERAL MEETING will be held at the BYCULLAH CLUB HOUSE on Monday the 8th February 1841. at 6 o'clock P. M. to determine whether any charge shall be made for playing at the Billiard Tables.

THE "BOMBAY AGENDA."

will be positively delivered to Subscribers

ON MONDAY, THE 8TH FEBRUARY.

THE Editor trusts that the numerous additions and usual matter, and particularly the correctness with which the whole work is got through, will plead as an apology for the unavoidable delay in its issue.

Subscribers are informed that the Agenda is printed of two sizes, viz. that with the Diary being about 15 Inches long by 6 wide, and the edition without the Diary is of the usual Octavo size.

N. B.—The Army List and list of Inhabitants will be corrected up to 1st February.

Bombay, 1st February 1841.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)..	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown).....	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases..... .....per dozen		,,	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	,,	16
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.	do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....	do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831) do. do.	do.	,,	36
Orinto do. do.	do.	,,	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

TO LET.—That large and commodious House called

THE MESS HOUSE.

Near the Church, Commanding one of the finest views of the Hills, and looking extensively over the Sea, it comprises one large room and 4 Bed rooms and is neatly furnished.

Plans with a List of Furniture &c. may be seen on application to

WOOLER AND Co.

Bombay Green, 1st Feb. 1841.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that persons desirous of entering into a Contract for conveying Stores, supplying followers and performing the Hamallage duties of this Department for three years from the 1st of May next, may on application at this Office from 10 A. M., to 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, obtain a Statement of the same with rates affixed, and such other information as they may require.

Verbal Offers for the Contract will be received at 12 o'clock on Monday the 1st of March next when persons will be required to bid a per Centage *below* the rates specified in the List above adverted to, at which they will undertake to perform the whole of the duties embraced therein in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

The Contractor will be bound to furnish promptly all such carriage and followers as may from time to time be required, or on failing to do so; it and there, or such other description of Carriage and followers as may be required in that behalf will be procured at his risk and loss, and in all such cases a fine of 30 per Cent upon the Amount of expences incurred, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract as often as the same may occur.

No persons will be allowed to tender for the Contract unless he previously deposits in this Office Rs. (1000) one thousand, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of Contract should his offer be accepted, in which case he will be required to produce unexceptionable personal security in Rs. 20,000 for the due performance of the engagement.

The Annual outlay on account of the foregoing Contract is estimated at about Rs. (20,000) Twenty thousand, all further particulars relative to which will be communicated at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

J. C. HARTLEY, Lt.

Depty. Assist. Comy. Genl. in charge.

BOMBAY:
Depy. Comy. Genl's. Office,
13th January, 1841.

SERVICES OF PLATE, adapted to this climate, may be obtained direct from England, to be paid for on arrival, from A. B. SAVORY and SONS, London, who have published for circulation in this Country, a Pamphlet, containing detailed lists of prices, illustrated with sixty engravings, and now distributed through their Correspondents, free of cost, on application.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.

Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.

Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, *Calcutta*.

WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND & CO'S.

Second Bombay Minor Lottery.

A FEW Tickets of the Second Days Drawing in the above Lottery, are for sale at the Projectors office at the following prices viz:—

Whole Ticket at Rs.	45	each.	
Half.....Do... ,,	,,	22½	,,
Quarter Do... ,,	,,	11¼	,,

TERMS CASH.

The Second Day's Drawing, which was advertised to take place on the 1st inst., is postponed, on account of the sailing of the steamer on that day, but will take place positively on Thursday the 4th February 1841.

Bombay, 1st Feb. 1841.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY 1841.

A FEW Tickets and Shares renewed of Last two day's drawing of the above Lottery are for sale at WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND Co.

Whole Ticket at Rupees	250	each.	
Half.... do.. ,,..	,,	125	,,
Quarter do.. ,,..	,,	63	,,
Eighth.. do.. ,,..	,,	32	,,

TERMS CASH.

Bombay, 1st Feb. 1841.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. Fine Lisbon Wine, received direct from Portugal, in 3 dozen cases, at 9 Rupees per dozen.

Bombay, 1st February 1841.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Registee.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1841.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The operations in this Article early in the month were of considerable extent at extreme prices, Rs. 117 per Candy having been paid for old Broach and Rs. 130 for a small parcel of new for arrival. Subsequently news arrived from China to the 4th December last which was considered so unpromising of an early adjustment of affairs there, and re-opening of the Trade, that the effect on the market was immediately apparent, and prices have since experienced a gradual decline, which has been accelerated by the scarcity of money in the Bazaar. Within the last few days however the demand has been more active, and the current prices of the Market may now be quoted.

Rs. 108 at 110 per Candy.. for Broach.
Rs. 100 at 102 do..... .....for Oomrawutty.
Rs. 96 at 98 do..... .....for Dholera and Bharsee.
Rs. 95 at 97 do..... ....for Komptah and Cutch.

Nearly all the Stock remaining on hand consists of rejected Parcels.

INDIGO.—Very little in the Market and nominally worth Rs. 35 per Maund of 38 lbs, but we have heard of no purchases at this rate.

OPIUM.—Is now offering at Rs. 695 at Rs. 709 per Chest, notwithstanding several sales were effected three weeks since at Rs. 40 at 50 per Chest higher.

The fall has been produced by the same causes that have effected the price of cotton. The following is the stock on hand.

Balance of last years importation... Chests	6,667	
Imported from the 25th May to the 26th instant. ,,	11,634½	
	18,301½	
Exported for the same period.. ..... ,,	11,354	
Remaining..... .... Chests	6,947½	

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

MOCHA COFFEE.—150 Bags garbled have been sold at Rs. 48 per Cwt. and ungarbled continues in demand at Rs. 12½ at 13½ per maund, according to quality. This Stock is very moderate.

ELEPHANTS TEETH.—Steady at our quotation, but not much doing.

THE PRODUCE OF SOIND.

WOOL.—The purchases during the month have been inconsiderable, and few good Parcels have been offering for sale. Marwar is quoted at Rs. 127 and Khorassan at Rs. 185, unpicked, per Candy, of 388 lbs.

CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE.

SILK.—The market is exceedingly heavy for the 3rd sort Canton and Punjam Silk, of which supplies of late have been universally large for our consumption, but scarcely any Tsatlee or Taysaam Silk has arrived.

SUGAR,—China fine white commands Rs. 6¼ and second sort Rs. 4½ per maund of 38 lbs. Manilla Rs. 4, and Siam Rs. 5½ per maund.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—Saleable at As 4½ per lb.

NUTMEGS.—Difficult of sale at reduced prices but Holders are firm. 1st Sort command Rs. 1 9 As. 2nd sort Rs. 1 per lb.

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—We cannot give a better idea of the transactions of the Market in the goods during the last month than the following review thereof published by the Chamber of Commerce viz.

For Grey Sheetings there has been a little enquiry for the Arab market, & sales to the extent of about 4.000 pieces have been effected at from Rs. 9, 10 for 50 yards by 38 inches, to Rs. 14¼ for 65 yards by 36 inches.

Grey Longcloths have been sold only to a limited extent at rather reduced prices. Our returns show about 6.000 pieces 36 to 40 inches by 36 to 40 yards as sold at Rs. 6 to Rs. 10.

In Grey Madapollams there have been some heavy sales mostly of low qualities 32 to 34 inches, at from 5 to 8 per cent under the prices of last month. Of all qualities from 32 inches to 45 inches the sales have amounted to 30,000 pieces at from Rs. 2¾ to Rs. 511.

In Grey Jacconets there have also been some considerable transactions, and about 20,000 pieces have changed hands at from Rupees 115 to Rs. 3¾.

In Bleached Goods rather more has been done than in the past month, and about 7,000 pieces of bleached Longcloths from 34 to 36 inches by 38 to 40 yards have been sold at from Rs. 5¾ to Rs. 10-10. Of bleached Madapollams however we have heard of only about 4,000 pieces at Rs. 2¼ to Rs. 5-3 Bleached Muslins of all descriptions continue very dull, and only saleable at low prices. About 8,000 pieces of Jaconets have been sold at from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5-2 and Mulls to extent of 2,000 low numbers at Rs. 2 per piece of 10 yards and Rs. 3. per piece of 20 yards. In Lappets rather more has been done, and about 10,000 pieces, mostly low and assorted qualities, have been sold at Rs. 1¼ at Rs. 2 14. A few Book Muslins of middling qualities have been sold at Rs. 2½, and Darians or striped Mulls at Rs. 2¾, and Striped and Checked Jacconets and satin Spots at Rs. 3¼ to Rs. 4 11 annas.

Printed goods have been much neglected during the month.—In Turkey red Goods sales have been very limited.

Some pine and neutral sets have been sold at Rs. 5 a 6. Dyed or fancy ground plates at Rs. 4 a 4 5. Furnitures Rs. 6½ a 7 6. Bengal Stripes at Rs. 3 10, and printed Garments at Rs. 5 10 at Rs. 6 5.

Woollens continue dull of sale but prices pretty steady. There have been some sales of coarse Scarlets at Rs. 1 3 per yard.

TWIST.—Mule has been sold during the month to extent of 200,000 lbs. but generally at very low prices, particularly for Nos. above 40, which are unprecedentedly low, even as compared with the prices of inferior numbers. The following are the quotation:

No. 20, 30, 40, 50, 6, 70, 80, 90,

6½ 8 8½. 9½. 10. 10 at 10½ 11. 12½ ans. per lb. Of water twist about 30,000 lbs. have been sold at 7½ for No. 20., 9 at 9¼ for No. 30., and 10¾ for No. 40.

METALS.—Have been in comparatively little demand, but from the firmness of Holders appear to have a tendency to advance. Thick. Sheet Copper & Sheathing have sold together at Rs. 61½ per Cwt. A few Cwt. of Nails at Rs. 101½ per Cwt. Nail Rod & Bar Iron at Rs. 40½. Sheet Iron at Rs. 7 and Iron Hoops at Rs. 6 per Cwt. We have heard of no recent transaction in Spelter, Lead, Steel or Quicksilver, the offers made by Dealers, for these articles being too low.

COCHINEALC.—From the excessive supplies and pressure on the Money Market has materially declined in value, and it is extremely difficult to effect Sales. Good Silver Grain has been sold at Rs. 2 14 As. and Black at Rs. 2 12 As. per lb.

SAFFRON.—In little or no enquiry at Rs. 11½ at 12 per lb.

WINES.—Of good quality are more Saleable Stocks, being much reduced, except of inferior descriptions which are still plentiful.

BRANDY.—The Market is completely over supplied, and Dealers are reluctant to buy in the face of further expected heavy Imports. Sales have been made at Rs, 1 10 and Rs. 1. 10½ per Gallon Duty paid.

GENEVA.—In Casks in no demand.

THE MONEY MARKET,

There has been a considerable scarcity of money felt in the Bazaar, and we hear that as high rates as 1 at 1½ per Cent per month have been paid for temporary loans. The price of all Commodities is of course unfavorably affected by this circumstance.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Are rather lower and Paper of the 4 per Cent Loan 1835 | 36 has sold at Rs. 95 10 As.

BILLS ON BENGAL.—Government Bills are offering at 1 per Cent Discount, and Hoondies at 2 per Cent, but there are no Buyers.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.—The transactions reported in the Market this month are of a very limited description, but since the fall in the Exchange on Calcutta has been heard of, the rates here have been more firmly sustained, and no Local Bills at 6 months sight have sold at more we believe than 1s. | 10½d. per Rupee. Longer dated Bills appear to have been withdrawn from the Market. Treasury Bills at 10 days sights are still enquired for at 1s. | 11d. 7-8ths per Rs.

FREIGHTS.

Several vessels having been laid on the berth this week for Londou and Liverpool, and the rates are therefore easter, but nearly all the Ships being provided with a considerable portion of their Cargoe, no decline in the present rates are expected. Engagement have been made.

To London at £4 at £4 4. per Ton.
To Liverpool at £4 at £4 5.
To The Clyde at £3 17 6 per Ton.
TO CHINA.—Four Vessels have been chartered at Rupees 21 per Candy.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.—At Bombay, 31st January 1841, the Lady of Geo. Pollexfen, Esq. of a Son.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, this day Monday the 1st of February.

By *order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council*,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Actg. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 10th Nov. 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 30. Ship Sir Edward Paget, R. Campbell, Master, from London left Gravesend 1st September 1840. *Passengers*—Capt. R. Cook, 19th Regiment N. I. Incharge of Troops; Mrs. Cook, Master Cook; Capt. H. McLean, 2nd Incharge of Troops; Mrs. McLean; Mrs. M. C. Dixon; Miss H. McNeil; Mrs. Leggett; Mr. G. Shollowe; Mr. W. H. Palin; Mr. R. N. Laurie Cadets; Mr. Pelley; Mr. C. Bradham; and Francis Earnol.

Do. 31. Barque Arab, F. Hedges, Master, from Singapore 7th December. *Passengers*—Mrs. Hedges, and two children, one servant.

SAILED.—None.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Hugh Lindsay.
Tapter.	Indus.
Royal Tiger.	Berenice.
BRIG.	Auckland.
Palinurus.	Cleopatra.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez	1st Feb.
Lady Clarke	Skinner&Co.	London	Dispatch.
St. George	Dirom Carter & Co.	London	Dispatch.
Parsee	Grey & Co.	Liverpool.	In Jan.
Memnon	Dirom Carter & Co	Colombo	Dispatch.
Thomas Coutts	B & A. Hormuzjee		
Ingleborough	Eglinton Maclean & Co.		
Charles Grant	C. Cowjee & Co		
Sycee	H. & Cardwell	Liverpool.	Dispatch
Shakespeare	Skinner &Co		
Hugh Walker.	Do.		
Ramsay	Do.		
Tweed			
William	T. Jefferies & Co.		
Mary Anne	M. Burn & Co.	London	15th Feb
Dauntless	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	Liverpool.	Dispatch.
Hannah	T. Jefferies & Co.	Singapoor	
Colonel Newall		Do.	Dispatch.
Candahar	M. Burn & Co	China	1st. Feb.
Sir H. Compton	AgaM. Rahim	China	Immd.
Ophelia & Anne	Foster & Co.		
Singapore Packet	F. Limjee	Singapoor.	Dispateh.
Mary Gordon	Edu jee Framjee & Co.	China	1st Fch.
Sovereign			
Hindoostan	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Liverpool.	Dispateb.

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna		London	5th August.
Idi		Do.	25th May
Europe		Do.	24th July.
E. of Balcarras	Remington & Co.	Do.	2d Oct.
Simon Taylor		Do.	18th Sept.
Donna Pascoa	McG. Brown rigg & Co.	Do.	19th Nov.
Lion	Foster & Co.	Do.	Ditto.
Halifax Packet	Gillanders, Ewart & co.	Do.	Ditto.
Robert Stride	Foster & co.	Do.	27th Nov
Buckinghamshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	Do.	4th Dec.
Grafton		Shields	9th Nov.
North Pole		Do.	
Royal Adelaide		Do.	
Emery	Foster & co.	Liverpool	1st Sept.
Wave		Do.	4th Sept.
B. Merchant	N. & T. Edmond &Co.	Co.	18th Sept.
Urania	G. S. King.	Do.	Ditto.
Emily		Do.	1st Sept.
Abbotsford		Do.	28th Sept.
Gondolier		Do.	23d Sept.
Magistrate		Do.	2d Oct.
Reliance	Foster & co.	Do.	7th Oct.
Lancaster		Do.	5th Oct.
Ruthschild	Foster & co.	Do.	29th Oct.
William Miles		Do	24th Nov.
William Gillies		Do.	2d Nov.
Chieftain	McG. Brownrigg & Co	Do.	9th Oct.
Ospray	Gillanders, Ewart & co	Do.	3d Nov.
Countess of Loudon		Do.	15th Nov.
Kirkman Finlay		Do.	26th Nov.
Royal Sovereign		Do.	28th Nov.
Caledonia	McG Brownrigg & co.	Do.	
Hero of Malown	Dirom Carter & co	Do.	
Wm. Sharples		Do.	
Devonport		Do.	
Belvidere	W & T. Edmond &co.	Do.	
Lintin	H. & Cardwell	Do.	
St. Lawrence		Do.	
Crown		Do.	
Caledonia		Do.	
Carnatic	Wm. Nicol & co	Clyde	In Sept.
Hope	Skinner &co.	Do.	4th Sept.
Emerald Isle	W. Nicol & co.	Do.	
Bucephalus	Ditto	Do.	
Ellora	Skinner &co.	Do.	
Argyll		Greenock	19th Noe.
Favourite		Llanelly	21st Nov.
Minerva		Llanelly	10th July.
Emily		Do.	26th Sept.
Malton	E. Maclean & co.	Newcastle.	9th Nov.
Birman	W. Nicol & co.	N. S. Wales	
Duke of Bronte			5th Nov.
Lady East	Foster & co.		10th Nov.
Alex. Baring			25th Nov.
Ann			23d Dec,
Louisa			14th Dec.
Inglis			30th Jan.
Emilia	T. Jefferies & Co.	Bordeaux	4th June.
LeCores	T. Jefferies & co.	Nantes	1st Feb.
Mavis		China	
John	W. Nicol&co.	Do.	
C. Cowajee		Do.	
Simplicia		Do.	
Drongan	T. Jefferies& co.	Aden	10th Dec.
Jehangeer	Ditto.	Singapore.	25th Nov.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Sovereign.	Mary Ann.
Ophelia and Ann	Tweed.
Parsee	Hugh Walker.
Ingleborough.	Shakespeare.
Memnon.	Dauntless.
Sycee.	Ramsay.
Charles Grant.	Thomas Coutts.
	Sir Edward Paget,

COUNTRY.

Cauderbux.	St. George.
Pittamber Savoy.	Hamoody.
Caroline.	Ratler.
Colonel Newal.	Lady Clarke.
Essavie.	Singapore Packet,
Maria.	Corsair.
Ruby.	Soobrow.
Fanny,	Mary Gordon.
Hydroose.	Hindostan.
Mayaram Dayaram.	Bombay Castle.
Alexander Robertson	Arab.
Ruparell.	

FRENCH,	PORTUGUESE.
LaAdele.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.

ARAB.

Harsingar.
Futtay Mumbaruck.
Lodease.
Hamonshaw.
Futteil Barree.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 29. Captain Gordon, H. M. 6th Foot from Poonah.
Do. do. Lieut. Col. Melville, Secretary to Government from Bhooj.
Do. 30. Assistant Surgeon W. Pitcairn, Supg. Vaccinator from Surat.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 28. Lieut. Haselwood, N. V. B. to Dapoolie.
Do. do. Assistant Surgeon G. M. Seaward, to Nugger.
Do. do. Ensign H. G. Colvill, H. M. 39th Regiment to Kamptee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As the Editor of the *Bombay Times* has in his paper of the 23rd Instant, again put forth in his *zeal for the Medical Department* another Editorial on the subject of their claims, I trust you will not refuse insertion to the following remarks in your widely circulated Journal.

It appears to me inexplicably strange, that the Editor of the *Bombay Times* should so pertinaciously persist in holding up to Public Notice, the claims of the Medical Subordinate Servants, while he at the same time endeavours by every means in his power to throw into the shade the services of the Warrants Officers of the Ordnance and Commissariat. It cannot however but be allowed that the Medical Warrant Officers have some grounds for complaint, and on this subject I dare say, the learned Editor of the *Times* might have written on to eternity, if he had refrained from drawing invidious comparisons. He is however perhaps a disciple of Esculapius, and if so, we must excuse him.

In the *Times* paper of the above date is the following para:

"The 2nd Apothecary is enrolled in the Army List, as well as Sub-Conductors, though the latter is no more a Warrant Officer than the former—yet the latter is allowed the privilege of enjoying the benefit of Full Batta, with others who are actually Warrant Officers."

Now, I deny that a *Sub-Conductor* is not a Warrant Officer, and I really think I am very foolish in writing at all on the subject, when every one else with the exception of the Editor of the *Times* must be aware that what I assert is a fact, I myself am a Sub-Conductor and have a Warrant in my possession for which I have paid the usual fees. *An Acting Sub-Conductor* certainly has no Warrant, this may perhaps set the worthy Editor to rights, and induce him next time to be more cautious, or by the bye he may be caught in a trap.

Wishing the Editor every success for his Medical clients.

I remain Sir, your's very obediently.

A LIBERAL WARRANT OFFICER.

Bombay, 27th January 1841.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, February 1, 1841.

ARRIVED January 30, Ship *Sir Edward Paget*, P. Campbell, Master, from London 1st September—*Passengers*: Captain and Mrs. and Master Cooke, Captain and Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Dixon, Miss H. McNeil, Mrs. Leggett, Mr. G. Shollowe, Messrs. Palin and Lawrie, Cadets; Mr. Pelly, Mrs. Woodburn and Mrs. Everest, Steerage Passengers; 150 Men, Women and Children Company's Service; Jan. 31, Barque *Arab*, F. Hedges, Master, from Singapore 7th December—*Passengers*: Mrs. Hedges and 2 Children, 1 Servant.

The following Passengers proceeded by the Steamer *Berenice* to Suez this day.

Mrs. Frith	Mrs. Parry
Mrs. Waddington	Miss Weekes
Mrs. St. Barb Brown	Mr. Frith
Mrs. Woodhouse	Major Douglas 52d Bengal N. I.
Mrs Stockwell	Doctor Stevenson Madras Est.
Lady Sarah Campbell	Doctor Weekes Bombay Est.
	Mr. Aspinall
	Mr. Taylor
	Capt. Sterling H. M. 2d Regt.
	Lieut. Smith H. M. 40th Regt.
	Lieut. Salkeld 5th Bengal N. I.
	Lieut. Gray 35th Madras N. I.
	Major Stockwell 28th Madras N. I.
	Capt. Foster Bombay Engineers
	Revd. R. Ward
	Mr. Campbell, Bombay Civil Service
	Mr. Parry
	Mr. Cotton, Madras Civil Service
	Lieut. Little, Madras Artillery
	Mr. Gray
	Lieut. Halkett H. M. 39th Regt.

LATEST DATES OF INDIAN NEWS FORWARDED OVERLAND.

Bombay..... 1st Feb.
China..... 17th Dec.
Singapore..... 31st do.
Calcutta..... 21st Jan.
Madras..... 23rd do.
Ceylon..... 14th do.

FROM the Scinde Field Force we learn that a wing of the 20th Regiment Bombay N. I. with a Troop of Horse Artillery have marched for Quetta, to allow of the Shah's Troops being moved on to Candahar. Major General Brooks with the Staff and Head Quarters are to follow as far as Bhag, and while there, to settle the whole of the low country which it is expected will be no light or easy task. When this is accomplished he will go on also to Quetta with another portion of the Force. In the mean time Mr. Ross Bell is doing his utmost round about the country and particularly in the direction of Khelat and it is reported with great success. The loss of the Tribes in their several actions with our Troops has been very great both in men and in munitions, while they must see the fallacy of opposing individual bravery and mountain warfare to disciplined Troops with an efficient Artillery. Policy must now do its work while war with its "grim vizaged front" must still be at hand to enforce her demands.

From Candahar we are happy to say that the Force which proceeded to Jemandoor has been entirely successful. Our Troops had quite the best of the affair, they consisted of the 2nd Bengal N. I., 2 guns and some Horse, an action took place, and a great many of the Dooranees (The Shah's own Tribe) were killed and put hors de combat. Two guns were taken and it is hoped that this success will go far to put a stop to the continued outbreaks which our imprudent waste of treasure among the Chiefs, as hush money, has too much encouraged. We have really purchased rebellion, but in future it is to be hoped hard knocks will be more the coin in which the rascals are paid than the Honorable John's rupees. On all sides the aspect of affairs in the North is cheering and we have little doubt that we may look for comparative quiet as long as our Forces occupy the country—but we fear not an hour longer. We again say we must look to our commerce to reimburse us, and we hope the best energies of Government will be excited to foster and develope its resources in these fine countries which are now first subordinate to our sway. Should the Governor General induce an extension of our Trade, he will afford one solid benefit to counterbalance many disadvantages, and all our blood and treasure which have been shed and strewed on the mountains and plains of Scinde and Affghanistan will not have been lavished.

"To point a moral or adorn a Tale."

THE Proclamation of Sir Lionel Smith to the People of the Mauritius which we have extracted, was we think in some measure warranted by the previous proceedings of the Governor of Bourbon, who called on the Inhabitants of that Island to Arm and be prepared for hostilities on account of recent intelligence received from France—but we think our quondam Commander might have allowed his Gallic brother to vapour away, without punishing the poor Frenchman who might come on a Trip to see the Mauritius. It is curious enough to hear that the Government of Bourbon has received such warlike intelligence. If he did so officially, it gives a clue to the intentions of the Thiers ministry, and shews what was to have been expected, if it had remained in power, if however he has only assumed the attitude from general rumour or the tone of the French Press, he has sadly stepped out of his way to do what he might have managed quietly enough if he had only taken all possible precaution. Proclamations and manifestoes are only suited to a casus belli, and the fulmination of such documents during profound peace between minor Colonies while the Parent Countries are in amity is highly ridiculous. The *Cerneen* Paper ever in the French interest talks of orders having in the first instance been given to provision and add to the strength of the Forts and Citadel by Sir Lionel, but we have only his ipse dixit for this part of the affair, and a Governor has a perfect right to take what measures he likes to provision his fortresses, if he finds it necessary for the good of the Public Service, as long as he does not follow it up by national appeals in the shape of Public Documents and orders to the population under his sway to arm. It is a pity Sir Lionel Smith issued the Counter-Proclamation as a few Alien Frenchmen more or less could have done little harm in the Mauritius, and it would have been more consonant with the British character to have passed over the Bombast of the French Governor in dignified silence.

THE News brought by the *Morrison* to Calcutta from China is only so far of importance if it be authenticated, that Kishen has offered to come to some terms, but we still hope that the new head of the expedition will listen to no "*soft solder*" as Mr. Slick calls it, but in the event of any further delay will strike a determined and decisive blow. Sir J. G. Bremer must by this time know the sentiments of the world and particularly the Anglo Indian portion thereof, on the conduct of the Elliot's in China, and must see the disastrous effects of temporizing measures and delay. Supposing even which we sincerely believe to be the case, that Admiral Elliot's hands were fettered by the instructions of the Ministry at home, still as the new Commander must be aware that the present state of affairs will give anything but satisfaction even to that Ministry themselves, we think he will for his own glory have one rap at the Tea Boxes of Canton. We have not the slightest doubt that one good drubbing of even an hour's duration, would be quite sufficient to procure acquiescence in all our demands, and bring down not only payment for all our losses but proper apologies for our insulted National Honor and the establishment of our Trade on a proper and secure footing. The Petition which goes home from the Commercial Community here will apprize the Houses of Parliament of the state of ruin to which the fracas with China is fast bringing the Trade of Bombay with that country. The absurdity of the "No Opium Cry" is fast fading away and the British Public are beginning to perceive that their luxuries are likely to be curtailed and their Tea Tables dismantled. This is a disaster which comes home to their fire grates and Tea Kettles, the "Arcæ et foci" and is not to be borne, nay, it even affects the Cups and Saucers. Fancy for a moment a total cessation of the China Trade through a prohibition of the Victorious Celestials. Why a Teapot a hundred years hence might be sold as a curiosity, a relic of Times that have been, while people would be as strange to its uses as in the days of old Queen Bess. These are melancholy vaticinations and only to be dispelled by a Salvo from the Fleet. The very first broadside at the Bogue Forts will go far to dissipate them, and it is our private opinion that the echoes thereof will soon reverberate over the atmosphere of India and cause the Holders of the Opium Bonds to take a Dose of the Drug they have dabbled in for very joy and contentment of soul. As Paddy says to his friend so would we to Sir J. Bremer,

"More power to your elbow."

IN the anticipation that the dirtyness and increased filth of the Fort, would arouse the attention of the Authorities to the proper mode of cleansing and watering our streets, we have refrained for some time back from bringing the subject to the notice of the public, and attempting to awaken those who have the power to effect this and remedy the nuisance that now exists of our Street being overwatered, and filth allowed to accumulate. The system at present adopted for cleansing is that of sending a Cart round daily with two or three old women, and a driver, one of the former tinkling a little bell, just loud enough to be heard at a distance of five yards,—this is done to warn the inhabitants that the cart is ready to receive the dirt which has accumulated in the House, and remind the servants to bring it out. It only happened that on Thursday last we saw a Sweeper at five in the afternoon cleaning certain articles which shall be unmentionable and emptying their contents, in the centre of the Street, now let alone the disgust which would be naturally be excited in the mind of the passer by, offensiveness &c. &c. we think the police or the muccadums of Sweepers ought to prevent this, inasmuch as the filth being allowed to remain in the Street's till the next morning, is apt to create disease and extend it, should it be raging. This a dirty subject, and one that we would rather let alone, but the imperative necessity of directing the attention of the proper authorities, to this daily increasing evil, compels us to present the grievance to their notice and the public generally, feeling confident that when once the subject has been brought to their notice, they the latter will not be behind hand in aiding us in effecting so great a desideratum, to all classes of Society.

AN Inquest was held on the morning of Friday last in the Fort, on the Body of an European of the name of James Daly—a Tailor by Trade, who was found suspended the previous afternoon by a silk Handkerchief to the Door Lintel of a partition, dividing a Room in the House where he resided. On the discovery being made the Police were immediately called in, but too late to be of any avail.—It appeared deceased had family troubles as well as disappointments and vexations in his business, which, and having given way to excessive drinking in a moment of despair inflicted the rash act—A verdict was returned, that the deceased hung himself in a fit of temporary mental derangement.

An Inquest was also held the same afternoon on the Body of a Woman of the Hindoo Caste who had died in the Native General Hospital, where she had been brought a short time before, in a state of insensibility—deceased was a nurse employed in the Hospital, and had lately taken to drinking—A verdict that deceased died from Asphyxia, produced by excessive drinking, was returned.

THE *United Service Gazette* in noticing an article in our columns upon the present condition of the Native Officers of our Army, with a view to bettering their condition says, that Mamletdars have not larger salaries than 300 Rupees a Month. Now in mentioning the case of Native Civil Officers we merely contrasted the state of a Soobedar Major who has attained the highest rank in the Army with a miserable pittance of from 85 to 100 Rupees a Month with his better paid Civil Brethren. Besides a Mamletdar exercises entire controul over a district, and those who have been in the Moofussil know well, that a vast extent of patronage is in the hands of this functionary, who is enabled to quarter all his relatives on the Cutcherry, and moreover in the subordinate Talooka's, if even a Chota Sahib or Assistant Collector who has perhaps been a year or two in the Country be on the spot, and he be zealous and hard working, still he is almost always guided by the important Native Official who assists the inexperience of the British Functionary, and if he should not possess an accurate knowledge of the vernacular language of the province is the only medium for carrying the complaints of the ryots up to the Sahib to which he can give what colour he pleases. We have known a very large district for Months without any European Civilian on the spot, and all this time the Mamletdar did what was right in his own eyes, and travelled about the Country with all the pomp and dignity of a little Native Prince. If he commits any oppression his influence is great enough to stifle all complaints while his pay, (we will say nothing of what he makes besides) enables him in a short time to amass considerable wealth. With three hundred Rupees a Month a Bhramin will save at least 250, and if you look at the best House and Land at a Civil station they invariably belong to a Native Civilian. We do not grudge such appointments to the Natives, what we would argue for is that the old Officer of the Army should be placed on a more equal footing with the Civil Servant. The one has passed his youth and manhood in severe duty exposed to all climates, opposed to all accidents of field and flood, and reckons perhaps 40 years of servitude, while the fat and sleek Mamletdar who began life as a Carcoon worked on as a Wukeel, and finally dropped into his easy position as a Native Judge, has been in service some 18 or 20 years, and never gone beyond the walls of his Cutcherry but for pleasure. But it is not so much for the emolument as the rank we are contending for, and for an increase of consideration and respect for the Native Military Officer. It is the policy of a State to keep its Army poor, but it should hold out honor and competence to the gallant Veteran. We wish this subject was taken up by some one more able to do it justice than ourselves. Surely something might be struck out for improving the condition of the old Native Officers, and such measures would give unlimited satisfaction to the Seapoys. Might not retired Soobedar Majors be promoted to a superior brevet rank. We saw a Caffree Colonel in the Portuguese Service

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

and saw him at Court too kiss Don Pedro's hand. Why should we not have Native brevet Lieut Colonels with an increase of retiring Pension to support the rank? Local Magisterial Functions also might be given them in the districts in which they chose to reside, which would raise them in the eyes of their Neighbours. Some measures of this kind are urgently required, and if put in force would soon eradicate all traces of dissatisfaction if any such exist in the Native Army, and bring shoals of willing and eager recruits to our Standards. The Bombay Seapoy has on all occasions done his duty nobly, and his condition deserves the highest consid ration from the State under which he serves.

MAURITIUS.

ALIENS.—*Government Notice.*—A Proclamation having been communicated to His Excellency the Governor, which was insued by the Governor of Bourbon on the 3rd instant, together with the Military Order by which it was followed, calling upon the Inhabitants of that Island, in consequence of recent intelligence received from France, to arm and to be prepared for hostilities. His Excellency directs that all French Aliens do immediately take measures for leaving the Colony.

The Chief Commissary of Police will see to the execution of this order, and will prevent the landing of any other French Aliens, until the question of peace or war be better determined.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 16th November 1840

GEO F. DICK,

Colonial Secretary.

Such is the Proclamation which was posted up on Tuesday last, by order of the Government, in every street of Port-Louis. On first perceiving it from a distance, we took it for one of those placards which are issued from time to time to put the public on their guard against mad dogs, or against the progress of contagion. Surprize and consternation were the predominant feelings excited in the breasts of all by whom this extraordinary document was read,—a document which we confess we scarcely know how to designate. Every thing, in fact, therein contained is utterly inexplicable and incomprehensible. What! Because the Governor of Bourbon, whom certainly it is not our province to judge, and whose acts, we conceive, are of little consequence to us, publishes a Proclamation in which he indicates the precautionary measures of defence to be adopted by the inhabitants of that Colony, in order that should war be eventually declared it might not find them unprepared. Sir Lionel Smith considers it incumbent on him, forcibly to expel from this Island every Frenchmen, new resident upon it. without any distinction whatever, as also without any delay. Really it appears to us that Sir Lionel Smith cannot have reflected for an instant, nor have stopped to take counsel from any one, when he published a proclamation of this description! It, in effect, he had attentively perused the one issued by Admiral De Hell—if he had given himself a moment's time to examine the motive which induced him to adopt the singular stroke of policy of which he has resorted, and to which his name will for ever remain attached, he would have recollected that before Admiral De Hell dreamt of addressing to the inhabitants of the Colony which he governs, the Proclamation which appears to have so deeply wounded Sir Lionel Smith, he, Sir Lionel, had ordered the forts and the citadel to be additionally fortified and provisioned, and arrangements which are usually adopted when there appears a possibility of war; he would have reflected that his Proclamation was equivalent to an open declaration of hostilities, and that it did not appertain to him who only holds his office from the Queen and from Her Ministers, to do that which neither the Ministers nor Her Majesty have yet done, nor in all probability will do,—declare war against France! The act is really almost incredible!

How Sir Lionel Smith, who in the last paragraph of his Proclamation admits that nothing has yet been decided in Europe upon the question of peace or war, can presume to take upon himself the responsibility of wresting from their personal interests in the Colony, several thousand Frenchmen who have long been resident upon it, and, consummate an act which, in the age in which we live, would be scarcely justified by the odious exigencies of war, is, we confess, to us a matter of perfect astonishment! Events before which the Governments of Europe recoil, inspired by a dread which takes its source in the loftiest sentiments of the human heart, and in the sound appreciation of the duties and doctrines of civilization, the Governor of a small isolated rock will, of his own accord, provoke! The overstrained and sovereignly unjust susceptibility of the chief of a little colony is thus to compromise the peace of the whole world, which monarchs themselves, with their millions of armed bands, are fearful of disturbing. When we reflect upon the immense importance of the act which Sir Lionel Smith has just committed, we are almost inclined to believe we are in a dream!

Whatever may be the result of this Proclamation, and whether it be put into execution or not, we conceive we are fulfilling our duty, as faithful and Royal British subjects, in protesting against the feeling by which it has been dictated; and we do this with so much the more force and energy, inasmuch as we are convinced that in this respect we are the interpreters of the sentiments of every inhabitant of Mauritius, of whatsoever class or original.—*Le Cerneen, Nov.* 19.

CHINA.

Latest Intelligence.

We yesterday received letters and papers, from China to the 18th of December, and from Singapore to the 31st of that month, extracts from which will be found, under the usual head, in another column.

There is not much additional news brought by this opportunity. Matters, with respect to the question between the two nations, remained in *statu quo*, but the report of Keshen having refused to enter into negotiations with our plenipotentiaries, has proved to be false, he having been in communication with Capt. Elliott at the time it was bruited.

The Rev. Mr. Stanton had been released by the Chinese Commissioner, and arrived at Macao on the 10th of December. Sir Gordon Bremer was to have attacked the Bogue forts on the 17th of December; but it is *reported* that this intention had been averted, by Keshen having made some concessions, and offered five millions of Spanish dollars, as compensation for the loss we have been put to. The offer had, of course, been rejected. The better classes of the Chinese of Canton, are said to be very hostilely disposed towards us, and Keshen, it is stated, is in a manner, forced to yield to their wishes, in his transactions with us. A severe hurricane had occurred in the China seas, and fears were entertained for the fate of some vessels that were in it; but, we hope, that this apprehension is groundless.

The accounts from Chusan are of a far more cheering nature. The troops were improving in health daily, and provisions of every kind were supplied in abundance.

The French Frigate *Magicienne*, of forty guns, had been wrecked on the Bombay Shoal, in the Pelwan Passage, on her way to Manila. Her crew were saved by the English ships *Mysore* and *Clifford*, and the French vessel *Favorite*. The French corvette *Danaide*, had started for the wreck, with a view to save all she could from it.

A letter from Singapore of the 30th of December, with which we have been favored, supplies us with the following:—

"Accounts have just been received from China to the 16th instant, by which we learn that the *Governor Doherty* had arrived, after having been so long given up as lost. The annexed extract of a letter from Macao will explain the present state of affairs there.

"'We avail ourselves of the *Morrison* to be despatched this morning, to hand you the annexed circular to which the only thing we can add is, that up to last evening matters remained in the same state, and a report is very current, that the hostile measures, which were only deferred till then, had been again averted by some proposition from the high commissioner to pay a sum of money in full of all demands, and the trade to proceed as formerly. While these concessions prove the Chinese alive to the danger of their position, the general opinion is, that they never can accede, without a struggle, to what we must have and that, therefore, hostilities are only delayed until a positive refusal of our demands.'

"Accounts from Manila to the 22d instant, announce the loss of the French frigate *Magicienne* on the Bombay Shoal. Opium is quoted at Sp. drs. 400 Bengal, Sp. drs. 480 Malwa."

"Opium is represented as being dull owing to recent supplies per *Water Witch*, *Governor Doherty* and other vessels. Patna was selling at Tong-koo at Sp. drs. 410 *a* 430, Benares Sp. drs. 400, Malwa Sp. drs. 420 *a* 420. Cotton is quoted at Sp. drs. 16 *a* 16½, Tinnevely; Sp. drs. 16, Bengal, Sp. drs. 14 *a* 16 Bombay.

"Our market is improving Patna Sp. drs. 380, Benares Sp. drs. 335, Malwa Sp. drs. 400.

PRIVATE CIRCULAR.

"Having been the first to meet Captain Elliot on his landing this afternoon, he has requested me to inform my brother merchants, (as circumstances do not admit of his making an official communication) that his negotiations with the high Commissioner are left in an open state."

(Signed) J. MATHESON."

Another letter of the same date as the above states:—

"We have just had an arrival from China, with accounts to the 16th inst. The *Governor Doherty* had *turned up*, and Opium had declined to Sp. drs. 420 *a* 430; Patna, 400; Benares. Sp. drs. 410 *a* 420 Malwa. These sudden falls upon every fresh arrival looks very suspicious, and cannot be depended on, as giving a faithful state of the market.

"Keshen has offered five millions of dollars in full of all demands, and the trade to go on as formerly, which Elliot had declined, and allowed the Commissioner two days to 'amend his petition,' as the lawyers say in court. At noon on the 16th, several parties left Macao for the Bogue, in full expectation of a scene.

"Upwards of 1,500 additional troops had come down from Canton, and the Chinese are confident of driving away the barbarians. Keshen had delivered up Mr. Stanton. It is rather singular that the superior class of Chinese in Canton are so very hostile to us. It is said that Keshen, in order to blind them, publishes Edicts to the effect that he had no direct communication with Elliot, but receives all his letters through a magistrate at Macao. This is proved to be absolutely false.

"The troops at Chusan are doing well. Provisions of all kinds plentiful and cheap.

"The French frigate *Magicienne* was lost on her passage to Manila on the Bombay Shoal.

"Opium here, Sp, drs, 380 Patna; Sp. drs. 330 Benares; Sp. drs. 400 Malwa.

Three junks from China have arrived, and more expected. This looks well. They are all after the *drug*."—*Hurkaru, January* 19.

CHINA COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Our commercial friends at China and Singapore have favoured us with the following interesting extracts from their letters:

'*Macao, 16th December*, 1840.—In commercial affairs there is no alteration since our advice of 3d instant.

The Opium Market continues dull. Patna having declined to about Sp. Drs. 420, and even Sp. Drs. 400. in consequence of the arrival of the *Water Witch*, *Doherty* and *Orwell*; and the expectation of heavy supplies per *Brigand*, *Bengal Packet* and *Elizabeth*. Malwa, owing to the *Lady Grant* keeping out is more firm—say about Sp. Drs. 430 to Sp. Drs. 420.'

Singapore, 30th December 1840—This season is now so far advanced, and there are so few Ships in China, that were the trade thrown open to-morrow we consider it impossible that more than ½ of the tea crop can by any means reach England much before Christmas 1841.

From Manila we have accounts of the total loss of the *Magicienne* French Frigate of 40 guns, in the gale on the Coast of Palawing on the 28th ultimo, crew all saved and carried in to Manila by two English ships, and one French that happened to pass next day.

The *Governor Doherty* had at length reached China after a very tedious passage. The Opium carried on by her, the *Water Witch*, *Orwell*, *Brigand* and *Bengal Packet* had reduced the prices, and made purchasers very shy, the quotations are from Sp. Drs. 400 to 420.

In this market the drug may be quoted at—

Patna Sp. Drs. 360 } Very little demand.
Benares, ,, 324 }
We are well supplied with the following—
Pepper Sp. Drs. 5¼ to 5¾ }
Coffee ,, 9 to 11 } According to quality.
Tin ,, 11 }
Sugar, Siam, Sp. Drs, 5¾ to 6¼ } Some very good
Java ,, 5¼ } lots in market.
Exchange on London 4/78.—6 months.
,, on Calcutta 220.

Shipping very plentiful and freight averaging £4-4 to £4-10.

Our place is nearly cleared of teas, and the few boxes left are held at high rates.

The importation of Raw Silk has nearly ceased, and there are very few chests left in the market, present price Sp. Drs. 375 per pecul."—*Calcutta Courier, Jan.* 18.

The following are extracts from letters we have received to-day from China and Singapore. They contain an intimation that the settlement to our differences is likely soon to take place amicably:

"*Macao, 16th December*, 1840.—We avail ourselves of the departure of the *Morrison* for Singapore to inform you that negotiations between Captain Elliot and Officers deputed by the High Commissioner Kishen (who remains at Canton) have been commenced and are still going on near the Bogue where the British Squadron are at anchor prepared for immediate action.

It was generally understood that the Bogue Forts were to have been taken on Monday the 14th, unless the Chinese should by that time make some substantial advances towards a settlement, but Captain Elliot, who came to Macao for a few hours on Sunday evening, having caused a private intimation to be conveyed to the British Community that "the negociations were still in an open state," it is inferred from these words that matters are going on in a fair train of adjustment and that it will not probably be requisite to resort to hostilities—an opinion which has just gained ground contrary to that expressed in our letter of the 31. It is difficult to believe however, that the Chinese authorities are acting otherwise than with their customary duplicity, which it is to be feared may ultimately lead to hostilities though not expected for the present. How soon the hoped for re-opening of trade may take place it is impossible to hazard an opinion, but whenever it occurs we cannot doubt the season's supply of Tea will be far short for consumption, as well owing to the insufficiency of available tonnage as to the limited extent of the imports from the interior which the unsettled times have allowed to reach Canton.

Singapore, 30th December 1840—By the American Ship *Morrison* we have letters from Macao up to the 16th instant at which time negotiations were going on between Captain Elliot and Chinese Officers empowered by Keshen, the Imperial Commissioner, who remains at Canton. Nothing is known of these negotiations, except that they were in progress, and just before the *Morrison* got under weigh on the morning of the 18th a report came down from the Bogue saying the Chinese Officers had offered five millions of Dollars to settle the matter, which was refused—this however is mere report. Some parties in China are now of opinion that the affairs will be settled quietly while the majority think otherwise. We confess, we agree with the majority and think nothing short of a positive shew of superior strength will bring the Chinese to reasonable terms—in the meantime we must patiently wait the course of events."—*Calcutta Courier, January* 18.

THE NEGOCIATIONS.—Keshen has we learn through the Heangshaheen, sent notice to the authorities of Macao of his intended visit to this City, requesting that a house be kept ready for his reception, and that the customary honors due to an Imperial officer of his exalted rank may be given him. The house, we understand has been taken, but beyond vague rumour we know not the time of H. E's. expected arrival. According to a notice made public at his residence in Canton, so at least we are told by natives, Keshen was to leave there for the Bogue on the 9th instant, and may therefore at this moment be at the Bogue, but others seem to think that he will not leave Canton so soon. The most extraordinary rumours have been following each other in quick succession during the week, whilst nothing we believe is known with any degree of certainty, of what prospect there is for amicable negotiation. The Chinese in Canton at one time seemed to expect nothing but war and it was said that all direct communication between H. M. Plenipotentiaries and the Imperial Commissioner was to be denied; that all communications from the former must be made through Kennminfoe here—a condition with which we suppose Captain Elliot cannot comply, and hostilities would naturally be the consequence. It is also said that a communication from the Chinese authorities has been sent to the Commodore desiring him to remove with the squad on to a greater distance from Tungkoo, and that in consequence of this despatch Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer has moved, but in a contrary direction to that desired by the Chinese, and he is now anchored with the fleet close to the Bogue. On Friday last week two Mandarines sent from Canton arrived here in search of Capt. Elliot, who had however left that morning for Chumpee, whither they followed him the day after, and they may probably have been the bearers of the above communication. Meanwhile the Kwang-chow-foo (Chief Magistrate or Lord Mayor of Canton) has lately been despatched to the Bogue forts to inspect them, and great quantities of men and ammunition, and gunnybags for strengthening the fortifications, have also been sent down, and a great number of stone laden boats are ready to be sunk and obstruct the passage, should the English attempt to enter the Bogue. The Kwan-gchow-foo's report is said to declare the forts impregnable, and although we may think the opinion of a civil magistrate on the merits of fortification not entitled to much weight, yet in China civil officers are in all instances preferred to those of the millitary service, and it is not improbable that the Lord Mayor's report will have great weight with the Chinese, and give them such confidence in their own strength as not to be over solicitous for commencing the negotiations. So much did the idea that hostilities were unavoidable prevail in Canton, that we hear the American merchants there were recommended to be ready to leave with a moment's warning. Being now engaged in giving all the rumours of the day, caused by the unsettled state of this momentous question, we may also state that it has been denied by the Hong-merchants that Keshen ever met Capt. Elliot at the Peiho; we must confess we were not unprepared to hear this denial from the Chinese, which we predicted they would be ready to make, whenever it suited their interests to do so, in our paper of the 17th Oct. and we then gave this as one of the causes of the privacy of that interview. Keshen, the Imperial commissioner and now Governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse provinces took the seals of office on the fourth, and he is said to be on the best terms with Ex-Governor Lin, with whom he has frequent and long interviews. Lin seems not at present to hold any official appointment, but we understand that on his resigning his office, he has been presented with numerous addresses from the different streets and quarters of Canton expressive of the esteem of the inhabitants and of their gratitude or the just and faithful administration of his Government. In our next we shall probably be able to lay before our readers translations of some of these addresses.

So for our week's budget of rumours, and we think we need no apology for publishing it, in the absence of all certain intelligence. But, since yesterday, the aspect of affairs from the Bogue, although in Canton by the last advices, the excitement had ceased, and immediate departures were no longer talked of, is decidedly more warlike it being generally understood that to-morrow has been fixed by H. M. Plenipotentiaries as the very last term which they would peaceably await for the reception of a favorable answer to the English demands, and it is supposed that failing this, hostilities will immediately commence, and the engineering skill of the Kwang-chow-foo be put to the test. We have so often of late been disappointed in our hope of seeing the English forces act with determination and energy that we even now, though all the world seems to be bent upon a fight on Monday next, have our misgivings, and we much fear that, our sight-seeing neighbours, now bent on a trip to Chuenpee, to see the fun, will return without having smelt powder.—*Canton Press, Dec.* 12.

NEGOTIATION WITH KESHEN,—The imperial commissioner is playing a double game; but these *games* are the *politics* of Chinese statement; the report in our last number,—which was founded on information received from U. S's merchants in Canton.—that captain Elliot was to communicate with Keshen through the Keunminfoo, has been proved to be false, for at that very time captain Elliot was in direct communication with Keshen: so we have been told by competent authority: still the Chinese commissioner cheats his own countrymen with the same story in his, the following despatch to the *Taoutae*.

It would be but mere loss of time to trouble our readers with any remarks on Keshen's *gentle* condemnation of the conduct of the *soldiers* at the *Bogue*.—*Ibid.*

FLAG OF TRUCE.—Copy of a dispatch from Keshen to the Taoutae.

On the 6th day of December, 1840, the following dispatch was received from Keshen, imperial commissioner, acting governor of the two kwang provinces. &c. &c.

'It is authenticated that the former governor (Lin) having memorialised the throne was empowered to appoint, Yih, the intendant of the Kaoleen circuit, to reside, pro tem, in Macao to superintend foreign affairs. The troops stationed at Caza Branca and the naval forces employed in the neighbouring waters were placed under his command. It undoubtedly becomes him to act according to circumstances, regulating his policy according to the exigencies of the time. It is thus that he will avoid all disobedience of his instructions, and best forward the duty imposed upon him.

"All the English forces are now returning to this province. Their affairs are under consideration though nothing has yet been settled. Our troops must therefore always be on the alert and prepared, yet must they not rashly commence hostilities. I have heard that the said foreigners, the other day, sent a vessel to the Bogue bearing a white flag, for the purpose of delivering a letter. Now it appears that among those foreigners a white flag is emblematical of peace; yet the soldiers on duty at the Bogue, without previously enquiring the object of the vessel's coming there, forthwith fired upon her. This was really most improper conduct, and having happened at the Bogue may be followed, I fear, by the soldiers of other stations.

'I have also informed the said foreign chief that if hereafter he may have occasion to present communications to me, he must transmit them through the Keunminfoo, who has received the necessary instructions for his guidance. I have requested the admiral to issue orders to the ships and soldiers under his command to ascertain the object of any vessels which may visit their stations, and not to fire upon her unless her visit be hostile.

'In conformity with the above I now send these instructions. Immediately upon receipt of them, issue the strictest orders to the naval and military forces under your command, that they may act accordingly. Hereafter, should any English vessel proceed to your neighbourhood, first clearly ascertain the object of her coming, and should the foreigners not wish to spy into our movements, or to commence hostilities, we must not be the first to fire, lest we afford them a pretext for retaliating. Our soldiers must be strictly warned not to kidnap the residents of Macao in order to distinguish themselves, for this might give rise to unpleasant consequences. This is most urgent. Hasten! Hasten! Let none oppose these commands!—*Ibid.*

TANG'S REPORT.—The following report from *Tang* the ex-governor of Canton, we believe to be authentic. The translation reads boldly to a foreigner, as the emperor only quotes the leading points of *Tung's report*, upon which he comments rather severely; but we consider these reprimands—particularly under present circumstances—as a mere *facon de parler*. The emperor has already disgraced two of the most eminent statesmen in the empire; he will have to pursue the same stern conduct towards the present high commissioner; and how long will this course of neglect, mistrust, and discipline last?

The *corps diplomatique*, that is, the civil officer of the empire which body constitute the government of which the emperor is the despotic head, are, to a man, sternly inimical to the English; and if the itch for negotiation how utterly absurd is the word under the present relative positions of Great Britain and China of our *corps diplomatique*, continues much longer the spirit of the people will also be against us; and as they have always despised us that is, all foreigners, they will soon hate us for being more despicable than even they in their highest arrogance have ever thought us.

O for some good old English admiral, who would consider his first duty to be "*to keep foreigners from fooling us*"

Report from Tung Tingching, ex governor of Canton, governor actual of Chekeang and Fokien. An imperial edict has been received

Tung Tingching and *Woo Wanyung* have reported respecting the expenditure for defensive preparations.

Quotation from the report. Fokien is a most important maritime province, and the most valiant soldiers should be chosen and instructed to examine and guard the important passes, and not because English barbarian ships have been hovering off the coast, did the first care of guarding arise. As for the English barbarians having presumed to capture *Tinghae*, it is the consequence of a minister having been dismissed for not having received the said barbarian's complaints of greivance, which excite them to the undertaking. Now the said barbarians are closely confined there, and dare not venture out to attack other places.

The emperor's remarks, Now *Tang* and his colleague say they have enemies in front and rear, but I don't understand what enemies they have; they say foriegners—because the district officers of the provinces of Chekeang and Fokien, were unable or unwilling—to forward for them statements of their repressed complaints, first proceeded to *Teentsin* and there offered up their statements, which I observed were rather respectful and obedient. Now I have especially deputed a great minister to proceed to Canton to examine into and settle affairs, and before long we may desist from war.

As to what *Tang* and his colleagues report on the disobedient and disorderly conduct of the said barbarians, I know not where they are—or have been—disobedient and disorderly; all this "*untoward*" affairs have been occasioned by the bad management of the said dismissed officers.

I order Woo Wanyuh, as usual, carefully to select and with truth and sincerity instruct the ablest military officers of his province, that may firmly maintain the maritime entrances. As to the expenditure of treasure and grain I order that plans be consulted upon and devised—to prevent waste, as in washing rice but when any proper—or necessary disbursements are made report the different items to me. The robust and brave sailors whose services have been engaged in the said province as well as the fishing boats. I order, after consultation, that they be discharged, in order, to economise the expenditure as much as possible; and let the real facts be early reported—*Respect this*—*Ibid.*

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN SMITH AND WARREN.

TO HENRY SMITH, Esq., *R. N. Captain of Her Majesty's Ship Druid &c. &c. &c.*

Sir,—We the undersigned British subjects now residing in Macao, anxious to manifest our appreciation of your valuable services, while senior officers on this station, during a period of difficulty and danger unexampled in the history of British intercourse with China, beg to tender you the expression of our warmest thanks and request your acceptance of a service of plate of the value of six hundred guineas as a pledge of our esteem and in testimony of the ability, energy, and judgment, displayed by you on several occasions of peculiar delicacy and serious responsibility.

It must be a source of great satisfaction to yourself as it is a matter of congratulation to all of us, that your measures for the protection of the important interests committed to your charge have been eminently successful.

We beg that you will convey to the commanders and officers of her majesty's ships forming your squadron our grateful acknowledgements for their services while employed upon this station, and with every sincere wish for your future welfare and success in your honorable career.

We have the honor to be Sir,
Your very obedient and faithful servants.
Signed by 60 firms and individuals.
Macao. 20th November, 1840.

TO WILLIAM WARREN, Esq., *R. N. Commander of Her Majesty's Ship Hyacinth &c &c &c.*

Sir,—We the undersigned British subjects now residing in Macao, desirous to mark our sense of the energy and zeal displayed by you, during the time when you were the sole coadjutor of Captain Smith, a period of difficulty and danger unexampled in the history of British intercourse with China, beg to tender you our warmest acknowledgements; and as a pledge of our esteem, we request your acceptance of a service of plate, of the value of four hundred guineas.

In thus expressing our feelings, we discharge a duty gratifying to us in a high degree, and with our sincere wishes for your future welfare and success in your honorable career.

We have the honor to be Sir,
Your very obedient and faithful servant.

Deut and co.
Bell and co.
James Innes.
Jardine, Matheson and co.
George Chinnery.
Macvicar and co.
R. H. Cox.,
Lindsay and co.
Dad M. Rustomjee and co.
Sanackshaw Rustomjee
Hormusjee Byramjee.
C. Sapoorjee Lungra.
Pestonjee Cowasjee.
John Henry.
W. Clark, "*Jane.*"
Carles Board.
A. S. Drysdale.
W. Fanning.
C. Sapoorjee Tabac.
Cowasjee Eduljee.
A. and D. Furdoonjee.
William Scott.
J. B. Compton.
W. W. Dale.
William Stewart.
W. Warden, "*Ariel*"
AlexanderCalder.
A. Wilkinson.
R. J. Gilman
W F. Fraser, *Good Success.*
Charles Hart.
T. H. Johnstone.
Gribble, Hughes and co.
Dirom and co.
W. and T. Gemmell and co.
Holliday, Wise and co.
Wilkinson Dent.
Hurmusjee Framjee.
Byramjee Rustom jee.
Pallonjee, Nasserwanjee,
Daniell and co.
Part. Stewart.
J. A. Mercer.
John Slade.
John Hudson.
W. H. Herton.
C. E. McDonnel.
Framjee Jamsetjee.
S. D. Neave.
William Morgan.
G. Kennedy, "*EJane.*"
Burjorjee Monackjee.
D. Calder.
E. Hughesdon.
Just and Son.
Hooker and Lane.
John Smith,
Charles E. Stewart,
G. Hogg *Fort William*
W. W. Erskine.

H. M. S. *Druid*, Canton River, 2d Dec. 1840

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to return you my most sincere thanks for the honor you have done me, in the kind expression of your approbation of my services, whilst senior officer in Canton river, and also for the very flattering testimonial you have been pleased to present me with, which, I need not assure you is most gratifying to me.

My services, gentlemen, you have over-rated, as I have done no more than my duty, but in doing it, I have been actuated by principles which should always guide naval officers, —to give the commerce of our country greatest support, and to afford those engaged in so honorable a calling the fullest protection. Allow me again gentlemen to return you my most sincere thanks, and wishing you all health and prosperity.

Believe me to remain, &c. &c.

(Sgned) H SMITH, *Captain.*

To Gentlemen British residents in Macao.

H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, off Chumpee, 2d Dec. 1840.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your address of the 20th ult, conveying your acknowledgements of my humble services in this river whilst under the command of captain SMITH of H. M. S. *Druid.*

I need scarcely express to you my great satisfaction at receiving those kind expressions of esteem contained in your address, coupled with such a distinguished mark of favor, which will ever be remembered by me, and for which I beg to return you my most grateful thanks; wishing you every prosperity and happiness.

Believe me to remain, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. WARREN, *Commander.*

To the Gentlemen British residents, Macao.

CAPTAIN SMITH AND CAPTAIN WARREN.

Hospitality and gratitude are Christian virtues which are seldom found wanting in British merchants; it is with great pleasure that we refer to the exercise of the last named ornament of the Christian and of the national character in the letters from the British subjects now residing in Macao to captain HENRY SMITH, of H. M. S. *Druid* and captain W. WARREN, of H. M. S. *Hyacinth.*

The services of these officers have been arduous and tantalizing, and accompanied with a much greater degree of anxiety than those in which the brilliancy of victory enchants as it subdues the enemies of our country.

To the services and protection of the commanders, officers, and crews of others of H. M's ship which have been employed in China, and those more directly in Toonkoo bay and Macao roads, the *Volage, Larne, Alligator, Columbine, Calliope, Samrang*, as well as the H. Co's, steamers—we are confident that we express the sincere feeling of the British subjects now residing in Macao, in including the captains, commanders, officers, and men of those ships, in the scope of the terms of their warmest thanks as particularly expressed towards captain SMITH and captain WARREN.

It is our most pleasing duty to announce to the services and to H. M's. subjects generally in China,; that captain H. SMITH was gazetted a C. B. in August we have not seen the number of the Gazette, but we presume this honour has been bestowed on captain SMITH for his services at the capture of Aden, when he was the commanding officer.—*Canton Press, December* 12.

FOURTEEN REQUISITIONS OF THE ENGLISH NATION.—The following fourteen requisitions were brought to us, in Chinese yesterday; and if they are not copied from those published in a number of the New York Journal of Commerce for June (*vide* C. R. November 24), we may consider them authentic. We have translated them very literally.

Translated from the Chinese.

1.—To state the grievances under which they have been obliged to crouch.

2.—Indemnification for the opium (seized), payment of the hong-merchant's debts and the defrayment of the expenses of the English expedition to China.

3.—The Chinese government to guarantee the debts of all the hong merchants to foreigners.

4.—Duties on export and import goods are to be subject to legal and fixed duties, which are not to be either encreased or diminished.

5.—If any affairs occur which it may be necessary to refer to Peking the statements to the emperor must be sent under a sealed cover, and not be delivered to the (local) officers.

6.—An English officer is to reside in Peking, and every place frequented by English ships, there an English officer is to reside.

7.—If an Engiishman commits an offence in the outer waters, the English trade and ships inner waters are not to be involved in consequence of such offence.

8.—The English to be allowed to trade at six ports in China.

9.—The hong-monopoly is to be abolished, but if continued, the number of hong-merchants is (not ?) to be encreased.

10.—Wherever the English reside they are to have their wives and families with them.

11.—Wherever the English reside, there they are to be allowed to build a church.

12.—Wherever the English are allowed to dwell their residence shall be after the manner of Macao, (i. e. under the jurisdiction of English laws. as the Portuguese in Macao under Portuguese laws.)

13.—If any Englishman at any of the ports becomes an offender, he shall be delivered to the English authorities for trial and punishment.

14.—The expenses of the trading of each vessel is to be diminished—*Canton Reyister, December* 15.

VISIT OF CAPTAIN ELLIOTT TO MACAO.—On Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the armed iron steamer *Nemesis*, captain W. H. Hall, anchored off the Praya Graude when H. E. Charles Elliot one of His Majesty's Plenipotentiaries in China, immediately landed from her. The *Nemesis*, with H. E. on board left the Praya Grande on Monday at 2 p. m. H. E. having been sent from the spot, where the negotiations are reported to be prosecuted, for twenty four hours, we conclude the said negotiations are not yet closed; the object of His E's visit to Macao is known. —*Ibid.*

THE RETIREMENT OF ADMIRAL ELLIOT.—In reference to the retirement of Admiral Elliot, we in this place insert the following letter.

To His Excellency Captain Charles Elliot R. N.,

One of her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries & chief superintendent of the British trade in China.

Sir.—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter under date 29th ultimo which, in accordance with your desire, we have circulated and caused to be published in the newspapers here.

We beg to express our deep regret for the distressing cause of the hon'ble the rear admiral's retirement from the command of the expedition, and to offer our condolence on the occasion, with our sincere wishes for the early restoration of his excellency's health.

It will be unnecessary for us to assure y. e. that her majesty's authorities in China may rely with confidence on the cordial cooperation of all British subjects in the support of measures for the security of British honour and interests:

We take advantage of this occasion to request y. e. will be pleased to convey to the commander of the expedition, commodore sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, our sentiments of high respect. We have the honour to be, sir;

Your excellency's most obedient humble servants,

SIGNED.—Jardine, Matheson and Co; Dent & Co. Lindsay and Co.; Fox, Rawson and Co.; Pat. Stewat. Holliday. Wise and Co.; Macvicar and Co.; Innes, Fletcher and Co.; John A. Mercer,; Bell and Co; p. pro. Daniell and Co.; W. C. LeGeyt.; Dirom and Co.; Robert Webster; W. and T. Gemmel and Co.; D. and M. Rustomjee and Co.; Turner and Co.; Wilkinson, Dent.; Meerwanjee Jejeebhoy; John Ricketts, Jamieson and Howe; Gribble Hughes and Co.

Macao, 4th December 1840.—*Canton Register, Dec.* 8.

SINGAPORE.

CHINA.—The arrival of H. M. Frigate *Valage* from this quarter, bearing the flag of admiral Elliot. has already been announced in the Supplement we issued to our last Thursday's number; and we continue our extracts from the Papers received by that opportunity. As the time appointed for the commencement of the negotiations approaches. all accounts received here. public as as well as private, concur in representing the improbability as becoming greater of their being brought to a speedy or favorable issue. It is even reported that the Chinese do net intend to treat all through the high officer originally named for the purpose at the Peiho, and that the Imperial commissioner Keshen actually denies that any conference took place there! But in the midst of all these rumours, and while letters from Canton state that Keshen had transmitted a chop demanding the withdrawal of the British squadron from Chumpee, and was preparing further to fortify the passage up the river, it seems the late Commander in-Chief of the Expedition took leave of the Chinese shores under the fullest assurauce that all the steps heretofore taken tended to a satisfactory adjustment of all differences—Such at suy rate are the views and sentiments on the subject to which admral Elliot gave expression during his short sojourn at this settlement—and it seems that Keshen so far from having manifested those intentions attributed to him by public rumour, was actually preparing to leave for Macao, and had sent a request to the governor of the place, to prepare a suitable residence for his reception, as the conferences were to be carried on there. An early arrival, perhaps the next we shall have to announce, will decide this important point—at any rate it cannot now be long before events themselves speak in a language that will leave little room for conjecture.—S. *F. P. Dec.* 24.

Letters from Batavia of 28th ult. state, that business generally was very dull. Nothing doing in Cotton Goods, and no alteration in the prices of produce. The Government crop of *Indigo* was expected to exceed 20,000,000 lbs., but the crop of *Coffee* would fall short of last year's that belonging to Government was expected to be full 200,000 piculs short of what was calculated on.—*Singapore Free Press, December* 31.

SIAM.—By the arrivals during the week we have received letters from Bankok to the 8th instant, which do not, however, enable us to notice any improvement in mercantile matters. Some sales of Piece Goods had been making, but at very reduced rates. The new crop of Sugar would be in by about the close of this month, and was expected to realise about 9 Ticals per picul in order to load the vessels waiting to take cargoes, which were the *Dedaloy, Kusrovic, Adelaide* and *Walter Scott*, after which it would be procurable at 7 Ticals—*Sticlac* is quoted at 9½ to 11½ Tecals. *Horns*, 3½ Tecals. *Cotton* and *Pepper*, at former rates, but expected to decline. *Tea* was scarce and high priced.

A war that had broken out between the Cambodians and Cochin Chinese, the fermer of whom were assisted by Siam, was drawing large supplies of soldiers towards the frontiers—or, as our correspondent expresses it, "the Siamese were *catching* people for soldiers and sending them to the frontiers."—The war originates, it is stated, in the rebellion of the Cambodians against their Cochin Chinese rulers, but the former, as well as their abettors and allies, the Siamese, are expected to contest.

We are glad to find by our present letters that there is some probability of the surviving crew of the *Sampan Pukat*, whose capture by the Sidmese we have frequently referred to, being restored to their liberty, and eprhaps also to the enjoyment of the property they had on board. This is or rather will be, the effect of a representation which we understand, the Straits Government was induced to forward to Bankok on the subject.—*Ibid.*

The barque *Ituna*, on her way to this port, spoke the British ship *Waterloo* from London, on the 4th November, in 120 West, off Kangaroo Island, out 4 months, bound for Port Adelaide, with Emigrants and the barque *Friends* on the 12th Dec. off Lucepara bound for London, all well.—*Ibid.*

CHUSAN—From Chusan the intelligence received during the week extends to the 5th instant, per *Victoria* transport, to which date we have letters; and we are happy to say they contain accounts of a general improvement having taken place in the health of the troops, and that provisions had become abundant. Cattle it seems were selling at from 5 a 10 Drs. a head according to size and other stock in proportion. It is also stated that the labours on the new fortifications, which had been suspended for a time, were resumed, and that the town was again rapidly filling and shops opening; but little or no progress had been yet made in the sale of British manufactures.—*Ibid.*

LOSS OF THE FRENCH FRIGATH MAGICIENNE.—During the week some indistinct rumours had reached this place regarding the loss of the Magicienne, which have received unfortunate confirmation by the arrival of the *Iberia* from Manila; and the following brief particulars have been handed us by a gentleman who has derived them from an authentic source.

On the 27th Nov. which was just a month after her departure from this port for Manila, the Magicisnne, encountered a very strong gale in the *Palawan Passage* which by the 29th had increased to a Typhoon, in which she lost her masts, and received so much damage in her rudder that she became unmanageable, and about 2 A. M. on the same day, she was carried by a strong current on to the Bombay Shoal, to the N. N. W. of *Palawan* and in this state, borne on by a terrible sea, was dashed on the reef, where she instantly went to pieces. The crew immediately betook themselves to the construction of rafts, to reach a safe shore; but fortunately on the third day, the whole ship's Company were picked up by two English vessels *Mysore* and *Clifford*, and the French vessel *Favorite*, on board of which they were conveyed in asfety to Manila where they arrived on the 15th instant. The French Corvette *Danaide*, left Manila on the 3d instant, for the scene of this disaster, with the intention, as was supposed, of recovering every thing that could be saved from the wreck, and had not returned by the 29th.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA.

FIRST LOTTERY OF 1841.

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Sixth Day's Drawing; Saturday, January 16.

PRIZES.

No. 3231 Prize of 1000 Company's Rupees.
Nos. 4797 2181 2029 3277 and 186 Prizes of 500 Co's. Rupees each.
Nos. 4847 28 4545 and 807 Prizes of 250 Co's. Rs. each.
Nos. 1075 1040 1564 2370 935 337 774 368 4049 518 4470 4448 2173 3094 4323 4153 and 3865 Prizes of 120 Co's. Rupees each.

The Seventh Day's Drawing will take place on Saturday next, the 23rd day of January, precisely at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon—and Tickets may be had at the Lottery Office and Bank of Bengal at Co.'s Rs. 150 each.

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL.

1 of..... 50,000
1 of..... 20,000
1 of..... ..... 5,000 and several of 1000, 500, and other minor prizes.

The whole to be drawn in the next Two Days.

ENGLISHMAN, JANUARY 18.

We have papers from Madras, Moulmein and the Mauritius. There is little news of interest from the sister Presidency beyond what will be found under the usual head. From the Mauritius *Cernéen* we gather the following Government Notice, which sufficiently explains the measure which called down upon the head of the Governor, Sir Lionel Smith, the indignation of the inhabitants:—

'GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—A proclamation having been communicated to His Excellency the Governor, which was issued by the Governor of Bourbon on the 3rd instant, together with the Military Order by which it was followed, calling upon the Inhabitants of that Island, in consequence of recent intelligence received from France, to arm and to be prepared for hostilities; His Excellency directs that all French Aliens do immediately take measures for leaving the Colony.

The Chief Commissary of Police will see to the execution of this Order, and will prevent the landing of any other French Aliens, until the question of peace or war be better determined.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 16th November 1840.

GEO. F. DICK, *Colonial Secretary,*'

We think Sir Lionel Smith treated the puddle in a storm rather more seriously than was necessary. The injunction of the Great Bombastes would have sufficed on such an occasion—'Begone, brave army—don't kick up a row.'

The Moulmein papers supply us with the following item; but the *Courier* has later intelligence regarding the destruction of the Artillery barracks and a number of houses by fire:—

'We understand that some alarm has been created among the frontier villages by reports of their being about to be subjected to the visits of Robbers or Dacoits, encouraged to such acts by the neighbouring Burmese authorities. We had hoped that such doings, or even the reports of them, were at an end, but it seems otherwise; and we can only trust that there is no solid foundation for the reports now current, which, however, are of themselves sufficiently wearing and vexatious to the poor villagers. It is to be regretted that the conduct of the authorities on the other side of the River should give colour to such reports whenever they arise, but till they thoroughly discountenance all thieving and robbing on their side and refuse an asylum to the perpetrators, they must be suspected of encouraging the system, and the reports of their directly doing so must be deemed worthy of attention. We have heard so much lately of the desire of the King to remain on friendly terms with us, and this is so well borne out by the appearance of affairs in the country, that we shall be loth to ascribe anything that may occur here to disturb the present quiet, to aught else but the folly and rashness of subordinate officers. We are happy to say that nothing has yet occurred, and we hope that the present reports will die away as suddenly as they have arisen. We understand that a few Gun Boats are to be stationed on the River, as was done last fine season, and we trust the measure will have the same good effect of dissipating any existing alarm.'

The Annual dinner of the Indigo Planters' Association took place on Saturday last. Mr. Moran was in the chair, and the duties of Vice-President were undertaken by Mr. Lamb of Dacca. After the cloth was removed and the usual toasts complimentary to the Queen and the Governor General drank by the royal assembly, the Chairman gave '*Sir Edward Ryan and the Agricultural interests of India*' which received due honors. The health of the Merchants, the great supporters of the Planters, was drank with loud acclamation, not a little augmented by the earnest expression o a hope, on the part of the Vice, that they might get rich enough to be able to abate the interest upon the Planter's Accounts. Mr. Bagshaw returned thanks for the Merchants. On the health of Mr. B. being proposed, many kind things were said upon the subject of the trouble he had taken to found the Association, and many warm wishes were expressed that he might have health to enjoy himself in his native land whither he is about to proceed. The Planters did not forget the Press, to whose conductors they confessed themselves under obligation. Mr. Samuel Smith, in acknowledging the toast on behalf of his brethren,—which toast was prefaced with a neat speech from Mr. R. J. R. Campbell,—paid the Planters a merited compliment upon their instrumentality in furthering the welfare of the country. He did not hesitate to say that the Civil Service had by no means conduced so essentially to the advancement of civilization as had the Planters Mr. Howard, at the instance of the Chairman, sang several songs inimitably, and gracefully acknowledged the toast when his health was drank with three times three. The party broke up about midnight, very well satisfied with the pains which Spence had taken to provide them with an excellent repast.

COURIER, JANUARY 20.

The letter of our correspondent QUIVIS which appeared on the 9th instant, was entirely coincident with the opinion we have always entertained on the question whether the President of a Court Martial has a casting vote. We think he has not—but we should not have revived the subject if the correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, whose letter we published on Saturday, had not paid us the compliment of asking for our opinion. This letter we think, is of itself conclusive on the subject—it evidently flows from the pen of one perfectly conversant with Military Law, and having shewn that the casting vote is not given by that Law, that consequently the practice must be guided as nearly as possible by the practice in administering our Common Law—having also shewn that the practice, under this is against the possession of such a power by the President, and that authorities, almost in the proportion of three to one, are against it, little more remains to be said, and, perhaps, nothing is required.

It is quite certain that on the English Bench so long as only four Judges presided in each Law Court, the Chiefs of those possessed no casting vote. The evil arising from an equal division of opinion is now remedied by there being five Judges in each of the Law Courts at home and by there being three in the Supreme Court of our Presidency. The Speaker of the House of Lords has no casting vote, and if the votes of their Lordships are equally divided upon any question, it is always considered as negatived. In the House of Commons the Speaker has no vote. Except when the House is in Committee, and a casting vote, if those of the Members are balanced. It is understood, however, that if the division is upon any alteration of the Law his vote is always to be adverse. If we were to travel into the records of the ancient Greeks and Romans we should find that if the votes of the Judges were equally divided the party arraigned was always acquitted. If we seek for what is the law as applicable to other cases in England which have to be decided by a majority, we shall find it is against the possession of a casting vote. For instance, four or five years ago at the election of a member of Parliament for the town of Sudbury, the votes were equal, and the Major, who was also returning officer, gave a casting vote in favor of one of the candidates, but it was decided to be illegal.

Then, again, if we weigh the question in the balance of reason, there appears to us to be no room for hesitation, because, if the guilt of a party is so very doubtful that half of his judges believe him to be innocent, that admirable rule so consonant with our knowledge of the imperfections of evidence—and so consonant with the rule of mercy that the doubt should always be in favor of the prisoner, ought to prevail; and it was fully admitted in the Regulations of 1806, Art. 12, tit. Courts Martial; for the words are, "If there should be an equality upon the main question whether the charge or charge be proved or not, and it continues so after reconsideration, *the favorable construction is to take place.*"

EUROPE.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, DEC. 2.

A correspondent asks, has not England as good a right to retain Acre and Cyprus as France can plead for still holding Algeria? We should be very sorry that any Englishman should propose to retain Acre and Cyprus, if our right to the acquisition were not a great deal better than any France can offer for her occupation of Algeria. The right of England to hold Acre and Cyprus by an arrangement with the Porte is complete; it is a union of the right of conquest with the better right derived from a free gift; or, if that be thought a still better right, a right from free gift, with the right by purchase. The question of *conquest* admits of no discussion—that has been settled by the guns of Admiral Stopford's fleet and the right by *gift* or *purchase* is equally clear. England and her allies have not merely rescued: they have absolutely saved the whole *Turkish empire.* But France will complain, no doubt, loudly and angrily, of the surmised arrangement as interfering with her design of rendering the Mediterranean a French lake; all such complaints, however, are foolish, because France has neither the right nor the power to carry her extravagant design into effect. Here we meet France with the case of Algiers. The attack upon the Regency was made on very questionable grounds—an affront offered to the French consul by striking him with a *fly-flap.* The retention of the conquest is a direct and barefaced violation of a solemn engagement. But granted that Algeria is as fairly as in truth it is unjustly possessed, what title does the possession of this place give France to the command of the Mediterranean? As to the power to enforce such a right, if it existed, where does *that* exist? Where has it slept while Admiral Stopford has swept along the coast of Syria, reducing every fortress as soon as he appeared before it? It were bad taste, and it would offer violence to our feeling of respect for the valour of the French people, to draw, unnecessarily, comparisons that may seem invidious. The comparison between the reduction of the Syrian fortresses, and the occupation of Algiers by Marshal Bourmont and Admiral Duperre, however, is unavoidable. Beyrout, Sidon, and Acre, have successively fallen after a few hours cannonade of each, by a force almost exclusively naval—Algiers occupied for fourteen or fifteen days, one hundred ships of the French navy, two hundred transports, and no less than 64,000 men, according to Baron Vinchon's account; and it was not mastered without an immense loss of men on the part of France: whereas Acre, a much stronger place than Algiers, cost the Allies little, if at all, more than fifty men. The same Algiers that gave the prodigious force of France so much trouble in 1830, had been reduced by Lord Exmouth, fourteen years before, a good deal in the Acre style, after a cannonade of less then six hours, without any attack or investment on the land side. No, Frenchmen must abandon the hope of making the Mediterranean a "French lake," or counteracting the ascendancy of Great Britain in that or any other sea. The foundations of our ascendancy are not to be sought at Gibraltar or Malta, and Acre and Cyprus will add nothing to them. The immediate instruments of that ascendancy he at Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Sheerness; its foundations are to be found in our habits, our temperament, and our laws; the ocean is our lake, and in whatever sea a ship can sail the influence of Great Britain must predominate. We are not making idle boasts for the purpose of insult—we soberly state an indisputable fact, in order to clear the ground for a pacific understanding. If, then, the retaining or the resigning of Acre and Cyprus can in no respect affect the relative influences of Great Britain and France in the Mediterranean, why should not Great Britain retain the prizes which she has so gallantly and, we will add, so generously won? We trust that the nation will insist upon their being retained, if they can be retained in good faith towards the Porte (the only party who has any right to a voice in the matter), as doubtless they can. There is not in the world a spot associated with so many profound British recollections as Acre, the theatre of British gallantry from the days of Coeur de Lion to those of Sidney Smith; and why not—prolong the period—to the day of the brave Stopford?—(STANDARD.)

CAUTION TO LITTLE BOYS.—Charles Green the son of respectable parents, residing at Sunbury, Middlesex, Was sentenced on Monday week (the 9th instant) by Sir John Gibbon to two months hard labour in the House of Correction, for having been found with other boys, on the preceding Sunday, playing at pitch-halfpenny in the gravel pits, some distance from the village. The inhabitants generally feel highly indignant at the severity of the sentence, and are using their endeavours to release the poor boy, who in justice be it said, was never before even suspected of doing wrong. Bail, to any amount, was offered for his future good behaviour, or a fine paid; but nothing short of the "pound of flesh" would satisfy the ends of justice. The feelings of the unhappy parents may be better imagined than described.

NEW OPERATION FOR LATERAL CURVATURE OF THE SPINE.—This operation, which has been so eminently successful in Paris, was, for the first time in England, preformed on Wednesday last, by Mr. G. B. Childs, Surgeon, Wood-street, in the Presence of Mr. Coulson and Mr. White, Demonstrator of Anatomy, at the Medical School, Aldersgate-street. The subject of operation was a lad 17 years of age, who had been affected with the disease upwards of three years. The operation consisted in dividing the muscles on one side, and occupied less than a minute in its completion. The loss of blood was trifling, and the wound in the skin only the eighth of an inch in extent. The lad experienced but little pain, and was enabled after the operation to walk to his bed. We cannot but hail as a boon to society, the rapid improvement in surgcal science of late years, more particularly this new operation, which now affords such ready means for the removal of one of the most distressing affections incidental to the human race, and which has for so many years puzzled the most learned of the profession.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A good deal of excitement has been produced in High-street, Hoxton, in consequence of the sudden death of Mr. Dorrell, a grocer in that street, which occurred under somewhat singular circumstance. It is the custom of the tradesmen of the neighborhood to keep their shops partially open untill the commencement of divine service on Sunday mornings, but it was observed on Sunday last that the deceased's shop was open some time after that period, and a neighbour on looking through the window perceived the decsed sitting in a chair, apparently in deep meditation. After knocking repeatedly at the door to no purpose an entrance was effected through the window, when it was discovered that the unfortunate man was quite dead. A surgeon was instantly sent for, but his efforts to restore life were unavailing. The peculiarity connected with the occurrence was that the whole of his money, amounting to £880, was found about his person, of which a bank note for £30 was concealed inside one of his stockings. A policeman has been stationed in the house to guard the property until the arrival of the deceased's father, who is a respectable farmer in the country. The deceased was unmarried, and had no children.

EUROPE.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—Sitting of Tuesday, December 1.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

(Continuation from our last.)

The President took the chair at two o'clock.

M. Coraly, who opened the debate, protested in severe terms against the treaty of July 15, and censured the foreign policy of the French government for the last ten years, attributing to it the result which they now had to deplore. Of the Cabinet of the 1st March and the present, he observed, that whatever might be said of the late Cabinet, there was, at least, the note of the 8th of October in its favour, whereas, the present Ministry gave their own reading to it, and did not demand for the Pacha what M. Thiers had stipulated. The Cabinet of the 1st of March had laid down a *casus belli*, he said. but the present Cabinet had not ventured to do so. He saw great contradiction in the language of this Cabinet as conveyed by M. Guizot; that Minister had said, that there was nothing in the treaty of July 15 offensive to French honour, or injurious to French interests, and yet he spoke of the necessity of an armed peace. He (M. Coraly) did not see the necessity of the expenditure which armaments would require, if it was true, as M. Guizot had stated, that there was nothing offensive or injurious to France in the treaty of London. He was very far, however, from feeling the confidence which M. Guizot professed to feel, for he saw in the treaty hostility to France, and a determination to weaken her influence on the part of England and Russia, and this, he was convinced, was the real motive of the treaty. The present Cabinet, indeed, in speaking of the necessity of an armed peace, attempted to show that this was for the purpose of guarding against the possible eventualities of the treaty. He did not believe that this was the real motive of the Ministry; it feared the execution of the treaty, although it did not choose to say so; neither did he believe that Ministers were serious in what they said about an armed peace; they talked about armaments, because they saw that the general feeling was in favour of that policy, but they did not act like men who were seriously resolved to carry that policy into execution. As to the question of war or peace, under the present circumstances, he could not conscienciously say, that a declaration of war on the part of France would be just, for, although it was true that France was not a party to the treaty of London, it was also true that she had in a manner sanctioned it, and therefore, there would be injustice in going to war to procure its revocation. The future, however, might produce collision, and render war inevitable, and therefore it was the duty of the country to be prepared for every eventuality. In his (M. Coraly's) opinion, a case for war would arise, whenever the other powers of Europe should attempt to exercise what they might call the doctrine of intervention, and attempt to alter the balance of power in Europe. The duty of the Chamber was to provide for the maintenance of the non-intervention principle and the European equilibrium. M. Coraly then observed that the present Cabinet appeared to be much more occupied with the internal state of the country than with its foreign policy, and said a great deal about faction and revolution. For his own part he would declare, that since the revolution of 1830 he had never seen the country more calm and tranquil, and he regretted much to hear such language about internal disorder, for it was proclaiming that France was unable to go to war with foreign Powers, on account of her domestic divisions.

M. Berryer commenced by stating, that what ever might be his own opinions as an individual belonging to a particular political party, he should on the present occasion lay them entirely aside, and remember only that he owed to his country to contribute towards the maintenance of its honour and dignity. In so difficult and important a crisis as this, it was impossible for him to have any feeling of party. He then observed that in 1839 he had said that France could have no ally on the Eastern question; he had foreseen the treaty, and had calculated all the effect which it was calculated to have on French interests. He had these interests at heart, and would prove that he was only capable of remembering at such a time that he was a good citizen. What was called the natural alliance between France and England had, he said, been the misfortune of France for the last ten years; it was the belief that this alliance was natural, and that it should be cultivated to the exclusion of all others, that had made the French neglect their true interests. They had under this delusion shut themselves out from every other alliance. The Ministry of the 12th May, continued M. Berryer, had felt the necessity of the alliance with England, and had in view the destruction of the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi. This, however, was not all that the French government ought to have turned its attention to; it ought to have seen that Mehemet Ali, by his obstinacy and his estnblishments was inflicting a blow upon French interests. The Ministry of the 12th May, in its great anxiety for the alliance with England, had suggested the note of the 27th July, and had therein committed a great error, for from that moment France became one against four, and was necessarily unable to exercise her influence or protect her interests. The pretended motive for the deliberation of the five Powers was the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. By the note of the 27th July, however, the Pacha was excluded from the right of treating directly with the Sultan, and France which had signed that note on the ground that it was to secure the msintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, by such an act delivered up the fate of that Empire into the hands of Powers whose interest it was to weaken it, and who contemplated its ruin. The arrival of the Turkish Ambassador in London was, he said, a great misfortune in the negotiations. He gave by his pretence a sort of moral sanction to the treaty and thus enabled Russia and England to mask their interests with the pretence of having in view those of the Sultan. The Cabinet of the 1st of March, continued M. Berryer, was then formed. The chief of this Cabinet, on his accession to power, declared in very strong terms his firm resolution to maintain the alliance between France and England. Once in office, he adhered to his system. He felt that he could not abandon it, and finding certain bases laid down, he hoped to continue the negotiations with advantage. But the Cabinet of the 1st March was soon undeceived. He saw that England, although anxious to remain the ally of France, was only desirous of doing so for her own interests. This is the way, gentlemen, in which England has always understood the alliance. She was willing to be united to us so long as the union should answer only her own purpose. Let us. however, be just to the Cabinet of the 1st March. It no sooner saw that it was deceived, than it assumed a proper attitude of resistance, and if its Ambassador in London, himself deceived, wrote to the Cabinet, to say that new propositions would be made to it, and so deceived it, the treaty being almost immediately signed without any new propositions being made, we must not on that account blame the Cabinet. But, gentlemen, when the veil was thrown aside, when that treaty, which I will call an act of treason to France, was signed when our honour had been wounded, the Ministry of 1st March committed an enermous fault in not instantly convoking the Chambers. If the Cabinet had adopted this course, as it was bound to do, the Chambers would have expressed their opinion, and the Cabinet would not have been exposed to those causes of weakness, which have been mentioned to us. The Cabinet was the more bound to convene the Chambers immediately, for it could not with propriety without their sanction have given the necessary orders for the action of the fleet. This was a position of great urgency, and at the same time great delicacy. If the fleet looked on whilst the Allies were executing the treaty, it was covered with shame; if it resisted it was perhaps lost. This was indeed a grave position, and its gravity rendered it the duty of the Cabinet to convoke the Chambers, and hear from them their views of the line of policy proper to be adopted. The Cabinet, as a parliamentary Cabinet, arrived at that moment when it w s obliged to punish the note of the 8th of October, which determined the limits of the concession of France; it must now comprehend that it committed a serious fault; it justified the remark of the Minister of Public Instruction:—"That what was done by necessity would appear to have been done from conviction." At two different epochs the same man has wished to try what generous hearts would comprehend; he has twice fallen—such was his destiny. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in language which he will allow me to designate as imprudent, has said, that on those two occasions he had rendered a great service to the country; I do not agree with him.—(Sensation.) I have nothing to add as to what passed during the negotiations, up to the day of the formation of the new Cabinet; I will not go over the deplorable course which was followed by the impotent efforts which were made. Let us speak of them no more. I regret above all things having heard those words of Lord Ponsonby and Lord Palmerston: "France will murmur, but she will yield." What, gentlemen, is there a country in the world in which such things as these are spoken, and where the men who hear them become Ministers?—(Bravo, bravo!) No, gentlemen, it cannot be of France that it has been said; it is impossible that such a remark can have been made of France.)—(Cries of "No, no!" and prolonged applause. In the address which is proposed to you, do you find the language as firm as our situation demands? Do you find it so? No, gentlemen. And do you find in that address a single word that you ought to preserve under the grave circumstances in which we are placed; in presence of the sentiments and the interests which we have to defend? I do not think so. What! shall we sanction by our address the deceitful forms in which the treaty has been enveloped? Shall we appear like men who cannot appreciate the rage which was felt in England when France proposed an amicable arrangement between the Sultan and the Pacha? No, no, gentlemen, we must see and feel things more sensibly. What is the treaty of 15th July? It is an armistice between two Powers who wish to share the influence of the whole world—such is the treaty of July 15. Let us render justice to all. Lord Palmerston has done great things for his country, and I am not astonished that the strongest Tories in England should be determined to give a firm support to this chief of a Whig Cabinet. (Sensation.) Let us take things at their proper value.—Let us say frankly what we think, and what the treaty is. The Mediterranean is lost to us; it belongs to England. And now we are told, that when the Pacha will stand in need of assistance, he must no longer address himself to France. The dispositions of the treaty of 15th July are the same as those of the treaty of 1828, and they will have the same effects; yes, our interests are wounded, disregarded. What! a great maritime power is henceforth to have an exclusive influence over Egypt, and you not to perceive that your interests in the Mediterranean are lost! What, you say, we will maintain peace, but we will only maintain it if our interests are not menaced. Ah, Gentlemen, inquire at our ports in the Mediterranean, and you will see that our interests are lost, completely destroyed; the dearest interests of a country consist in its influence. Gentlemen, I hear the cannon of St. Jean d'Acre—I hear the cannon, the English cannon knocking down the walls of that town before which Napoleon was checked; but I also hear the cannon which announces the arrival of the mortal remains which have so long been held captive by the English. Will you allow these remains to descend into the tomb without making a protest which shall fill with joy the minds of that enemy of England. (Sensation.) It is said that France has not been insulted, I say, however, that France has been treated by the allied Powers with the most profound contempt. No, gentlemen, the address cannot remain as it is. I shall therefore demand the erasure of the two paragraphs relating to Spain and Poland; they must be struck out, because they go precisely to tell the world that France wishes to change her policy. I will explain myself. My advice has always been, maintain that great policy with regard to Spain, that policy which secures the influence of France beyond the Pyrenees, which realises that idea of Louis XIV., who had removed the obstacle of the Pyrences, and of Napoleon who crossed them. I say, send assistance, do not confine yourself to uttering wishes; you have allowed your allies to fall without extending to them a helping hand. What you have done in Spain you also did for Poland; you have always allowed your friends to be sacrificed. Four times within ten years have you allowed it to be said in Europe, that France has been wanting in humanity, generosity, courage, and energy; four times you have done this—four times. Oh, gentlemen, this is too much, too much! (Cries) of "Bravo, bravo!" from several parts of the Chamber, and long agitation.) I beg the Chamber not to interrupt me, I cannot continue. I say, that we must first reject the address altogether, and then reject the system of the Cabinet. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has said, "Would you advise the Pacha to continue the contest until the spring, in expectation of the assistance which M. Thiers had projected?" And why not? You have given him advice on former occasions; would you now advise him to break his sword. You have made reservations, but you have done nothing for the interests of France, for her honour, or her influence. I will not ask you for a reply, for you have given it. You have said that you will not sustain the Pacha, in an insensate resistance. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was right when, in his letter from London, he said—"Bravadoes will not become France." I therefore ask for no bravadoes, but I shall not content myself with the nobility of silence, which was claimed by M. Odilon Barrot. I demand the entire suppression of the address, and that, before entering on the discussion of the paragraphs, it should be sent before another committee; and I demand that the new address should contain the plain truth, the conviction of every enlightened man, as to the spirit and consequences of the treaty, on the position of France, on her rights, her interests, and her honour. (Applause from a portion of the Chamber.) Gentlemen, my strength fails me, but I would, nevertheless, add a few words on what yesterday fell from M. de Tocqueville. He said—"Stifle revolutionary and encourage patriotic spirit, if you would not have bad passions take advantage of the situation of affairs, and turn it to their profit, in a way which may be disastrous for the country." This was good advice; follow it, gentlemen; let honourable men, men of sense, of courage, show themselves the most jealous on all that concerns national honour and dignity. If the men of courage, of bold and enlightened minds, do not do that, they give precedence to evil passions, which will eagerly avail themselves of it. But if men who possess the faith and confidence of the country loudly manifest a generous sentiment, firm resolution, be sure that patriotism will not allow itself to be led away and corrupted by revolutionary spirit, and that France will raise herself at the appointed moment, full of dignity and energy, and that in spite of you—understand me well—she will again be the strongest and the most redoubtable of all the nations of Europe. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

At the conclusion of this speech there was much agitation in the Chamber, and the sitting was suspended for a short time.

At a quarter past four the sitting was resumed.

M. De Lamartine—Gentlemen, the powerful orator who has just addressed you has placed the discussion on its right and most elevated footing. The question before us is not merely the political existence of the Pacha of Egypt; the question is that of peace or war, the constitution of Europe and the rank which France is to regain and persevere in it. I cannot conceal from mysel the difficulty of my task, coming as I do after so brilliant a display of eloquence; but what If may want in eloquence I hope to find in the justice of my cause. Like M. Berryer I can most conscientiously declare that I do not stand before you the political partisan, but the good citizen; like him, Gentlemen, I can say that I am animated by no policy of party; that I regard only the welfare of my country, and desire only to plead the cause of equity and justice. The hon. member who has just preceded me would make it appear that France has been humiliated—Is this true? But before I enter upon that part of the question, I must be allowed to ask whether it is true that, since the revolution of July, there has been, on the part of the powers, a fixed but secret antipathy to this country? If I thought this, and that the antipathy was a growing and not a decreasing one, I also, Gentlemen, much as I value the blessings of peace should be an advocate for war, even although it should be a war of despair. In such a state of things, no man would cry war with a louder voice than myself, for no war could be more calamitous for France than a peace of such a nature. But, Gentlemen, let us not be carried away by our feelings, or captivated by appeals of eloquence—let us also appeal to reason and facts. Allow me to ask, whether, when France took upon herself the guardianship of Spain—when Austria, menaced in her Italian interests, suffered France to plant her standard on the walls of Ancona—there was any evidence of this fixed but secret antipathy? It is very easy, Gentlemen, to say that this antipathy did exist—nay, it is easy, by appeals to the passions, to inculcate a belief in its existence; but, with the evidence of facts before us, will you say that the antipathy was manifested on the occasions to which I have alluded? No, Gentlemen, it had no existence. (Approbation from the Centre.) I now come to the question of the East; and here allow me, before I call upon you for your judgment, to say a few words as to the negotiations. I shall confine myself strictly to facts, and then ask you if France has been humiliated. What pa sed in 1833? Ibrahim Pacha, availing himself of the desperate situation of the Ottoman Empire, in order to seek a pretext for a quarrel with the Pacha of Adana, crossed the Taurus. The French Ambassador then said, Turkey cannot raise an army, and the Russians will march to Constantinople." He sent an agent to Ibrahim to intreat him to stop; he did stop, accepted the propositions of the Sultan. Whilst this was going on, 15,000 Russians had landed under the walls of Constantinople; but at the first news of the line of conduct which Ibrahim had consented to adopt, they withdrew and re-embarked in the ships which brought them. This is what passed in 1833. (Here the honourable member read a letter from the Emperor of Russia to Count Orloff, in which he orders his general to retrograde with all the Russian forces, the moment he should hear that Ibrahim Pacha had abandoned his intention of pushing forward.)—Do you see, gentlemen, in this proceeding of the Emperor of Russia any thing like an intention of humiliating France, under whose influence Ibrahim Pacha had acted? Do you see in this any thing like hatred or secret antipathy? For my own part, I can say conscientiously, that I do not perceive in such conduct any thing like hatred, or an attempt at humiliation.—(M. de Lamartine then passed in review the events which have occurred since 1839, and observed that all the documents which existed showed clearly that during the government of the Cabinet of the 12th May. the other powers of Europe had never exhibited any public feeling of hostility towaras the French nation.)—When the Ministers of 1st March came into office, the situation of things, as connected with the Eastern question, was by no means desperate. The question was, however, an urgent one. Every thing proved that the solution could not be too prompt, and yet we have seen the Cabinet of the 1st March for eight months encouraging and promoting every attempt at temporising. What must the diplomatists of Europe have thought of the French Cabinet? They knew that the question was one which could not be kept open without danger; they know that its prompt solution was essential for the general peace, and they saw the French Cabinet temporising. Could they fail to think that the French Cabinet was saying to itself, "The Powers may do as they like in Europe, we will treat in Egypt." Could they, gentlemen, come to any other conclusion in their own minds, than that the French Cabinet, which had been the first to recommend the arrangement of the Eastern question in London, was endeavouring to bring about a direct arrangement between the Sultan and the Pacha, without their concurrence or approbation?—(Applause from the Centre.)—Whilst the negotiations were dragging their slow length in London, the French Cabinet sent a Charge d'Affairs to Alexandria, and the Powers then inferred that the object of the mission was to frustrate them and take out of their hands the right of settling the Eastern Question. Thus it was that the alliance with England was dissolved, and it was not without serious motives that two Powers, whose interests in the East are of so opposite a nature, formed an alliance on the Eastern Question. I will now ask whether we can honestly say that there has been insult and treason towards France. You have seen the documents—you have heard the facts—you have heard the protestations of Russia, the reiterated protestations of England, the sacrifices which Lord Palmerston, the man most compromised—(Loud exclamations from the left.) Well, then, Gentlemen, not to name individuals, I again ask you whether you see in all this a systematic insult on the part of the Powers? No, Gentlemen, but I will freely admit that I have been much struck with one phenomenon. I have seen that the propositions made to the Cabinet of 1st March became less and less favourable in proportion as the pretensions of that Cabinet became more and more exorbitant. The error, Gentlemen, has been in your own diplomacy. It is to ourselves, and to ourselves only, that we owe the rupture of the alliance with England. I think that the facts to which I have alluded must produce upon your minds the same effect that they have produced on mine, and that it will not again be deliberately said that the powers of Europe have insulted the French nation. There is indeed one thing which has given me pain, there is one fact which I should almost be inclined to construe into insult. Whilst we were arming with vigour, and with a sort of fanaticism, whilst we were calling for the fortifications of Paris, as if we supposed that they were destined to receive the assault of the Four Powers, and that the capital was to be exposed to invasion, those powers did not levy a single man, or move a single cannon towards their frontiers. (Agitation.) And why not? Because those powers said to themselves, "We have no bad intentions towards France; she is acting under the influence of a momentary effervescence, and when that shall have passed away, she will acknowledge her error." You see then that there neither has been hatred nor secret antipathy against France; no, gentlemen, France is not hated she is loved, she is respected, her alliance is desired, and it will be her own fault if she remain isolated. Before I conclude, I will address one word to the Cabinet. I will say to it, return to the treaty of the 15th July, but return to it as becomes France, with honour, with dignity, with your flag unfurled, and with important and conciliatory concession for your policy and your country. Demand these concessions with the dignified calm which should characterise a strong government, and be sure you will obtain them, for Europe when it shall see you are alike conciliatory and firm, will not hesitate to grant them. If they should, however, be refused, you can then assume that imposing attitude, which has been so well described by Marshal Soult nnd M. Guizot. You cannot indeed accept the policy of the late Cabinet, you cannot accept the note of Oct. 8, and you will make the changes in it what are demanded by the dignity of the country. (Applause.) You will be more prudent and pacific than your predecessors, and the powers of Europe, which neither desire to insult nor to defy you, will appreciate your sentiments, and not refuse concessions which are due to honour, but which they would not yield to menace. Having presumed to give this advice to the Cabinet, I will say to the Chamber, do not listen to the appeal of an agitating press, do not believe in the existence of that hatred of the other powers of that coalition against your revolution, the belief of which these journals would instil into the country. When you see this press lamenting over which it calls the degradation and humiliation of France, endeavouring to rouse hostility against the government as traitors to national honour, when you see it sowing discord and suspicion and calumny, hoping to set party against party, and authority against authority, that they may tear and destroy each other, when you see this, gentlemen, do you think it is a spectacle that will invite the people of other nations to abandon their old institutions, and place themselves under such a system? (Approbation from the Centre.) No, gentlemen, it is only moral liberty—liberty based upon laws and just institutions—which can excite envy and imitation from other nations. As to those turbulent spirits which do not fear to agitate the country, and to rouse bad passions, that they may themselves become more prominent by floating with the scum, I say of them that they are the enemies of liberty and liberal ideas, and as such I deliver them up to universal execration. (Loud approbation from the Centre.) Compelled by the late Cabinet to choose between general war and revolution, France has refused both. I entreat my fellow citizens, therefore, to give their support to the men who have taken office in this moment of difficulty. (Great interruption from the Left.) I have no uneasiness for the honour of my country, for it is in safe hands. (Great applause from the Centre, and loud marks of disapprobation from the Left.) I repeat, gentlemen, that I am not uneasy for French honour, for I see it protected by that warrior, who, when the sword of France was snapped, still continued to defend the country with its fragments. (Fresh interruptions from the Left.) Such is my opinion of the present Cabinet—I do not blush at declaring it—and France is of my opinion. (Exclamations of No, no—Yes, yes.) We have heard much of revolution, and revolutionary instinct. Revolution is not here the question. We are talking of France, and France is not a revolution; it is a nation of humanity, of progress, and civilizations. I know well that there is, to a certain extent, agitation and effervescence for war; but true patriotism, gentlemen, consists in peace. (Great approbation from the Centre.)

It being nearly six o'clock when M. deLamartine had done speaking, the Chamber adjourned till to-morrow.

Sitting of Wednesday, December 2.

The President took the chair at 2 o'clock.

The order of the day was the adjourned debate on the address.

The President announced that it was the turn of M. Garnier Pages to speak, but that gentleman yielded precedence to M. de Remusat, observing that the Chamber would do well first to hear those of the ex-ministers who were desirous of vindicating the policy of the late Cabinet.

M. de Remusat.—Gentlemen, I see in this discussion only two things, France and the world and I recollect only one thing, viz., that I am here to defend a frank and national policy. (Applause from the Left.) It has been observed to you that Providence seemed to have opened to us the Eastern question, in order that we might find in it a compensation for all that was unfortunate in the solution of former questions. We were bound therefore to make our policy on this question a national one. This was our principle. It was the policy of France to maintain peace in the East; this was not the policy of the other Powers, and therefore it is that we are in our present situation. What did France say in the address of last year? "We desire the integrity of the Ottoman empire; we desire that Turkey may not remain under the exclusive protectorate of Russia." I now ask whether this integrity has been respected? I ask whether the Powers have abolished the principle of an exclusive protectorate, whilst France is excluded from her share of influence? I ask you whether France can be satisfied with the conduct in thi affair of the four Powers? I reply that France is not) cannot be satisfied. (Applause from the Left.) What, gentlemen, was the duty of the Cabinet of the 1st March? Disapproving, as it predecessors, and adopting what was national The Cabinet of the 1st March was anxious fo to maintain peace, if it was practicable to do so was its duty. But would you have it give its support to the expedition sent out by England? I our guns had been fired in conjunction with those of the English against Beyrout and against Sain Jean d'Acre, there would have been one genera cry against the government. We should have forfeited all claim to respect and honour. (Applause. What was it the duty of France to do? She was bound to say that we would only accept reasonable conditions, which would be acceded to by both parties, and this resolution once come to the Cabinet, laboured to preserve peace by doing all in its power to reconcile the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt. The Cabinet may boast of its efforts in this way to preserve peace in the East. I think that was much better than working in the dark to provoke war. There is in the treaty of July an offensive rupture of the English alliance. This is shown even by the declaration of England. After the revolution of July England and France were united in presence of the other Powers, and now Feance is alone in presence of England united with the other Powers. If you allow the treaty of July to be executed in its rigour, you enter upon the same course which led to the partition of Poland. What we have done we were bound to do; we felt a conviction of the danger of the situation, and though I should be for ever excluded from power, though I should for ever lose the support of any part of this Chamber—I declare it loudly—I will never form part of any Cabinet under which it could be said that France had ceased to be a great nation. (Great approbation from the Left and Centre Left.) If we sought to awaken national susceptibility, it was because we believed that the honour of France was compromised. We are accused of having wished for war, and the hon. M. Dufaure said the other day that a protest should have been considered sufficient. I can readily comprehend that, in a question of a less serious nature, a protest would have been sufficient, but this question is of too grave, too compromising a nature. A thing was wished for to which Europe would not consent; it was necessary to obtain it. We are accused of having wished for war,—we are reproached with not having convoked the Chambers; but, Gentlemen, had we convoked the Chambers at the moment of the signing of the treaty, we should now have been at war. (Sensation.) We confined ourselves to having recourse to armaments, because we did not wish for war; we confined ourselves to preparations at the same time that we continued to negotiate. Our language was—Let us arm, let us arm with vigour, because there is no disposition manifested to give us satisfaction, but let us still continue our negotiations. In order to carry out this line of policy, which alone was calculated to maintain intact the honour and interests of France by forcing the concessions which France demanded, time was necessary, and it was only through the Pacha that object could be obtained. To gain time was our policy, but, it has been said, you ought not to have recalled your fleet, and you should have sent it to the coast of Egypt. To have done this, gentlemeu, would have been to render war almost inevitable, and at the same time it would have exposed our fleet in its unprepared state to a collision, which might have thrown dishonour upon the French navy; this was a result which we could not hazard. We could not under these circumstances send our fleet under the walls of Alexandria, and therefore we recalled it. At a later period we did convoke the Chambers, for the convocation of them became necessary for the completion of the armaments, and for the maintenance of a policy from which we had never deviated. In that policy I of course had my share, and so far am I from regretting it, that I feel a pride in bearing my share of the responsibility of all that was done by the Cabinet, and of all that it refrained from doing. (Applause.) We have been reproached with the note of the 8th October. It has been called the Waterloo of diplomacy, but we do not accept the reproach. We feel honour in having been the authors of that note, for it was an energetic act (interruption), it was a protest full of force and resolution.

A Deputy here exclaimed—There was no case for war laid down in this note, as has been pretended.

M. De Remusat—I deny this, for the note clearly implies that if Egypt were to be attacked, we were ready to defend it. I call this, gentlemen, a clear case for war. The cabinet of the 1st March entered into a pledge to defend the territory of Egypt from invasion, and I still hope that, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to get rid of our policy, the French nation will respect that engagement. (Applause from the Left and Centre-Left.) The Hon. M. de Lamartine said, yesterday, that through all the negotiations on the Eastern question, he had seen only one thing which had any resemblance to an insult to France on the part of the Four Powers. He said that while we were making great demonstrations for war, Europe showed so little anxiety at our attitude, that not a man was lovied, and not a cannon moved towards the frontiers. I do not know how far this fact may be correct or otherwise, but if it be correct, it would lead to an inference that the Powers see farther than we do and know us better than we know ourselves. (Sensation.) It has been said of the Cabinet of 1st, March, that it endeavoured to excite uncalled-for enthusiasm in the country. This is a reproach, gentlemen, of which we are not ashamed, because we do not admit that the enthusiasm was uncalled for; we had a strong conviction on our minds that the country was manaced, that its interests and its honour were in danger. With this conviction, was it not the duty of the government to rouse the patriotic energies of the nation? (M. de Remusat here made some allusions to what had been said in the Chamber, of the difference between patriotic and revolutionary spirit, and then addressing the Centre, said)—You wish to be the Tories of France. (Exclamations from the Centre, and cries of Yes, yes, from the Left.) Gentlemen, if you will be Tories, allow me to hope that you may be able to do for France what the English Tories have done for England. Preserve your conservative ideas if you please, but place them under the protection of patriotism, and do not deny, gentlemen, the existence in others of that devotion to, and affection for, the monarchy which you yourselves profess. We also love that old monarchy which you support, and which you constantly invoke as the guide of your conduct. We are as sincerely devoted to it, as profoundly attached to it, as you can possibly be, and it is in the interest of that monarchy that we call upon you who profess to hold it in such veneration to preserve to it all its lustre. Yes, gentlemen, it is in the interests of that monarchy itself that we give you this counsel, for be assured, that when you have pared down public liberty, you will not, by so doing, have saved the morarchy. (Great approbation from many parts of the Chamber.)

The stitting was suspended at the close of M. de Remusat's speech, and resumed at half-past three.

M. Garnier Pages now ascended the tribune.

M. Demousseaux De Givre here said, from his place, I demand permission to speak on a point connected with the rules of the Chamber.

M. Garnier Pages then left the tribune.

M. Desmousseaux De Givre—Article 29 of the rules of the Chamber says:—"In all discussions the members are to speak alternately for and against a question." The member who has just left the Tribune has spoken against the Address.

Here several Deputies exclaimed, "He has not said a word."

M. Desmousseaux de Givre—If he has not spoken, he intends to speak against the Address. I demand, therefore, that a speaker in favour of the Address may be heard.

A Deputy said, "There is none."

M. Desmousseaux de Givre—Well, then, if there is no other, I claim permission to say a few words in favour of the Address. I will begin by complaining of the incomplete quotations from documents which have been made in the Chamber. I take the note of the 8th October. It contains two paragraphs relative to the ground of war.

Several voices here exclaimed, "We know them, we know them."

M. Desmousseaux de Givre here read the two paragraphs of the note containing the abandonment of Syria to the chances of war, and the stipulation for the preservation of Egypt. He contended, that if the ground for war had been realisable this note would not have been written.

M. Garnier Pages—My task is a difficult one, for I am going to say what has not yet been said, perhaps even what no one has dared to say. It is difficult, because I do not believe that the faults which have been committed are to be imputed to one ministry more than to another. I will not speak of persons in reference to the past. I shall not demand of Ministers what they have formerly done; with regard to some France knows but too well—I shall only ask them what they have done since the 27th July. My indignation is as great as that of the speakers who have preceded me. It is not with me a feeling of yesterday, for I am anxious that our great country should preserve the rank which she ought to occupy in the world. If the Egyptian question is not brought to a termination by the victories which have been gained over the Pacha, what is now going on is but the commencement of what will take place soon. Two great powers will go on increasing their territories, and the grandeur of France will at the same time go on lessening. You are well aware what interest France had in the question. It has been said that the whole of Europe ought to feel confidence in the word of the Emperor of Russia, particularly as he ordered his troops to retire from Constantinople in 1833. At the time of his voyage to the East, the Honorable M. de Lamartine wrote—"Will the Russians retire from Constantinople? I do not doubt it; for when a prey cannot escape it is not necessary to be in a hurry to seize on it." This is the answer which I make to the appreciation which M. de Lamartine yesterday put upon a letter from the Emperor of Russia to Count Orloff. I reply to M. de Lamartine by himself. I will return to the course of the negotiations, and first I will express my surprise at hearing the members of the Cabinet of the 12th May complain that the Cabinet of the 1st March had recalled the fleet. I would ask of the Cabinet of the 12th May, what they would have done with that fleet? These, gentlemen, are reproaches which ought not to be made. The Cabinet of the 12th of May would not consent to forcing the passage of the Dardanelles; I have perused the documents on the subject, and I am convinced of the truth of what I say. The Cabinet of the 1st March were not aware of the strength of Egypt and Syria; they were ignorant of the disposition of the public mind there, and hence arose the faults which have been committed. It was thought that we might go on until the spring, that there would be time for preparations. You know what has been the result of this error. (The honorable member here complained that the Cabinet of the 1st March confided their Embassies to diplomatists who did not participate in their views.) What! said he, did the Cabinet entering office send as Ambassador a member of the Cabinet which it succeeded, whose opposition it feared; that is a means of defeating an adversary conveniently, diplomatically and oratorically; but do you believe that France will put up with things of this kind? No, gentlemen, there, results from it to the country, as you have seen, a great disadvantage. The Ambassador, you know, express himself with reserve, he gives no personal opinion; he confines himself to saying, it is thought, it is believed! but! if!—and the Government lives in ignorance of what is really going on, takes false steps, is deceived, and loses the country,—(Agitation.)—The fault of the Cabinet of the 1st March in the Eastern affair has been greater than it has allowed, and less serious than has been thought. It has been greater taat it allows, because when it wrote the note of the 8th October it knew that it could no longer obtain what it wished, because it was warlike when it had nothing more to fear, because it had made out a case for war when a war was no longer practicable. I have to upbraid the Cabinet of the 1st March, with having deceived the country. (Here M. Garnier Pages, turning towards M. Thiers, said)—You have French words on your tongue, but for the last ten years I have in vain looked to you for acts of a truly French and national character. (Agitation.) But is the country reduced to the sad extremity of having to choose between this or that Minister for Foreign Affairs? No, gentlemen, I do not believe that my country is reduced to such a position. (The honourable member then said that if the majority of the Chamber had committed errors, the opposition was not exempt from them, and observed that the Chamber was too divided. This, he said was not the case in England; there were only two parties, he said, in the English House of Commons, and when Ministers were wanted, they were always to be found in one or other of these parties, both of which could furnish men devoted to the country. He next offered his advice to the opposition of the Chamber to preserve themselves compact, and to have one will and one feeling, and above all to avoid placing themselves under this or that leader. Returning to the policy of the Cabinet of the 1st March, he said—"This Cabinet committed a fault in not retiring from office when it found that it had no longer the power of action. (Agitation.) M. Thiers has told you that he twice proposed the same thing, and was twice refused. It was therefore his duty to resign, for from that moment he was no longer minister. (Agitation.) Yes, Gentlemen, I repeat, that he was no longer a minister. He was so *de facto*, if you like, but he had no power of action, and yet was still constitutionally responsible. May it not, therefore, be permitted to me to reproach M. Thiers with having continued in office under such circumstances? I will now say to the Chamber, remember your origin, do not forget that you have sent here to assert the parliamentary will.

M. Guizot announced his intention of speaking.

M. Garnier Pages—So long as the parliamentary voice shall not prevail, there will be no good ministry possible; for when it shall have an ally it will allow him to become a victim in its feeble hands.

M. Guizot—You have just heard that there were in the foreign policy of France certain impossibilities; that there were things which the Ministers were anxious to do, but that they were denied the power of action. What is meant by these insinuations? This is one of the characteristic evils of the press, now penetrating into the Chamber. In the constitutional government that has existed for the last 10 years we know of none but responsible ministers. It is important beyond the power of expression that such things as this should not be stated, that we should not allow the insinuations of the press to find utterance in this assembly. (Applause.) We must prevent this, or there will be no free discussion possible. M. de Remusat has not attempted to avail himself of such an extraordinary doctrine as the irresponsibility of ministers; he has just said that he accepted the responsibility of the acts of the Cabinet of which he was a member. This manly declaration does honour to the honourable member, and I thank him for it. When insinuations such as these are permitted, it may be said, the acts performed in the name of a Cabinet were not its own; and then it may be added, that they were not the acts of the nation, and that France never would have acted so. Such language, Gentlemen, cannot be permitted here. We are France; here is the ground of discussion, on one side the majority—on the other the opposition; the struggle is between them. In this discussion facts come out, and approbation or blame is bestowed where it is due. Here is the strength, here is the will of the country; to say the contrary, is to calumniate it in the persons of its representatives. I shall not again enter into the question before the Chamber. I ascended the tribune solely for the purpose of making the observations which you have just heard—of showing where responsibility is incurred, and what is irresponsible. (Great applause.)

Several voices here exclaimed, "La cloture! la cloture!"

M. Garnier Pages again ascended the tribune and cries of "La cloture." He said—Gentlemen, I have only a word or two more to say. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, when he was in the coalition—(Agitation)—thought that the Cabinet of the 15th April was not equal to its position. What he thought of the Ministry of the 15th April I think of all the Cabinets.

M. Mauguin next ascended the tribune. The demand for the close of the general discussion was now made from several parts of the Chamber, and some deputies exclaimed that M. Mauguin should reserve his observations for the discussion on the paragraphs. M. Mauguin then said Gentlemen, what I have to observe will not be applicable to the discussion on the paragraph? I beg, then, that you will allow me to speak on the general discussion. (Speak!—Cloture! cloture!) M. Mauguin commenced by expressing his opinion that, in the affair of the East, as far as the question of principle was concerned, France was on one side, and all the foreign powers on the other, but as regarded the question of territory there was no reason why she should be without allies. In support of this position, he went through all the principal facts connected with the policy of the foreign powers from the French revolution of 1789, and particularly from that of 1830, in order to show that there was a decided variance of principle. He then said, "Is the treaty of the 15th July a holy alliance? I do not think it is, and that for several reasons: first, because the cabinets of Europe have been for some time past exclusively occupied with the question of the East, and not at all with principles of revolution or social organization; and secondly, because the powers were not prepared for war, which they would have been if they had intended to impose a new government and new institutions upon France, is the treaty of the 15th July a partition? I do not think it is, for in order to bring about a partition all the parties must have been agreed. Now at this moment, Russia is not disposed to take possession of Constantinople, and on the other hand, England is not disposed to make such a sacrifice to Russia. London, gentlemen, is a maritime position, but Constantinople is more than that, it is both maritime and continental. The Russians once at Constantinople with their Army, their discipline, their physical and moral force would soon overrun Asia Minor and Persia, and would then inevitably rush upon the British positions in India. If the Russians had possession of Constantinople, they would environ the frontiers of Austria, and profit, perhaps, by this aggrandizement to bind to themselves the Bohemian and Sclavonian populations, and, once in possession of that formidable position, they would soon reduce Greece to the state of a Russian province. It cannot be supposed therefore that England, and the other powers of Europe, and particularly England would consent to a partition of the East which would give Constantipole to Russia. The true objection to the treaty of the 25th July is not that it is a second holy alliance or a treaty of partition; it is that it destroys the influence of France, and transfers all influence exclusively to other powers. According to England, we have too much influence in the Mediterranean; she wishes to destroy our ascendancy on that sea, and she has commenced, and is on the point of attaining the object of her wishes. But the prejudice which has been done to France, in this question, does not end here; among the European powers which are engaged in the question of the East, she no longer occupies any other than the lowest rank; and this is not the greatest prejudice which has been inflicted upon us. The Pacha of Egypt was the only obstacle to a coalition against us. (Ah! ah!) Yes, gentlemen, his power, his forces compelled Russia to keep up a corps of observation upon Syria of 200,000 men. Now that the Pacha is destroyed all the forces of Russia are disposeable, and she can direct them against whom she pleases. This is the case also with the other powers. There are now three navies in the Mediterranean, as there are three in the Ocean. (M. Mauguin then proceeded to state that the French had no interests at Constantinople, and that all her interest lay at Alexandria. He thought the French government ought to have induced the Pacha to accede to the views which France entertained as to the Eastern question, on condition of his being protected, and having a reasonable portion of territory. If England, he said, had refused an arrangement of this kind, then the French, instead of holding the Pacha back, should have urged him to cross the Taurus. But, added M. Mauguin, it is said, that this would have been war—well, and what have you obtained? Is it peace? No. You have looked on while a friend, an ally, was being destroyed, and instead of exerting your power in his support, you entered into deplorable negotiations. You were wrong, very wrong, M. le President of the Cabinet of the 1st March, to have placed so much confidence in a British Ministry, which went to war with the Chinese because they would not allow themeselves to be poised.

When M. Mauguin had concluded, there were loud cries for adjournment, and, it being 6 o'clock, the Chamber adjourned till to-morrow.

(*To be continued.*)

EXHUMATION AND EMBARKATION OF THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA.

Galignani's Messenger, December 3.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We find in the Ministerial evening journal the following detailed account of the ceremonies at St. Helena, which attended the translation of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon from their temporary grave to *Belle Poule* frigate:—

"On the morning of the 8th October, after a voyage of 66 days from Toulon, and 24 from Bahia, the frigate *Belle Poule* and the corvette *Favorite* came in sight of James Town, the capital of the island of St. Helena. After beating about all the morning, the Prince de Joinville succeeded in gaining an excellent anchorage close to the shore. He only found in the roadstead two ships of war, the French brig *Oreste*, Capt. Doret, having on board the son of Admiral Baudin, detached from Goree by M. de Mackau with despatches for the Prince, and the English schooner *Dolphin*, Cap. Littlehales, which sailed from Portsmouth on 21st May, carrying out the first news of the intended expedition. As soon as the *Belle Poule* had come to an anchor, the *Oreste* saluted the Prince, manning her yards, and giving cheers of *Vive le Roi*. The *Dolphin* also saluted with 21 guns. The frigate returned the salute of the *Dolphin*, and then saluted the forts on shore, which returned it with twenty-one guns. On the *Belle Poule* entering the roads, and even before she had anchored, the aide-de-camp of General Middlemore, the Governor of the Island, came on board, accompanied by the Captain of the *Dolphin*, to compliment the Prince. The Governor, who was confined to his house by illness, charged Lieutenant Middlemore, his son and aide-de-camp, to testify to the Prince his regret at not being able to wait upon him, and to offer to his use and that of his suite his house at James Town, which, on the receipt of the orders relative to the exhumation, had been prepared for his reception. On the morning of the 9th the Prince landed in full uniform, accompanied by Commandant Arnoux, his aide-de-camp, Generals Bertrand and Gourgaud, M de Rohan Chabot, Commissioner of the King, M. de LasCases, M. Marchand, the Abbe Coquereau, Almoner of the *Belle Poule* and several officers from the three vessels. All the garrison were under arms to receive him. His Royal Highness first proceeded to the castle, where the authorities were presented to him, and then mounted on horseback and proceeded to Plantation House to pay his respects to the Governor. After a first conference on the subject of his mission, and the means for accomplishing it, the Prince hastened to visit the tomb of Napoleon at Longwood—an exportation full of sorrow both for the companions of the young Prince, who, after an absence of twenty years, revisited the place of their exile, and for the first time contemplated this last asylum of so much glory. During the 11th, 12th, and 13th, while the French Commissioners were going through all the preliminary dispositions with the English Authorities for the exhumation and translation of the remains of the Emperor, the crews of the three French ships of war were conducted by detachments to visit the tomb and Longwood, and each man was permitted to bring away some little memento of his visit. Messrs. Bertrand, Las Cases, Gourgaud, and Marchand, devoted these three days to visit all the places to which they had so often gone in company with the Emperor, and these noble companions of his captivity were constantly greeted in their excursions across the island by the most flattering testimonies of the respect and affection which they had, in former days, excited in the population of Saint Helena. The 15th October, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the arrival of the august exile at Saint Helena, was fixed on for the ceremony of the exhumation. On the preceding evening the coffins brought from France by the *Belle Poule*, the funeral car, which had been constructed in the island by order of the Governor, and the different articles necessary for the operation, were taken to the Valley of the Tomb. At ten o'clock in the evening the persons fixed on to be present on the part of France landed, and proceeded to the same spot. A point of etiquette prevented the Prince de Joinville from placing himself at their head. All the operations until the arrival of the coffin at the place of embarkation being done by foreigners, the Prince considered that, in his quality of Commandant of the expedition, he should not be present at operations which were not under his entire command, and he decided on not landing but at the head of his staff, and in a position which would permit him to preside over the honours which he was charged to render to the remains of Napoleon.

"Generals Bertrand and Gourgaud, Messrs. de Chabot, de Las Cases, Marchand, Arthur Bertrand, the Abbe Coquereau, and his two companions Messrs. Saint Denis, Noverraz, Pierrou, Archambault, old servants of Napoleon, Captains Guyet, Charner, and Doret, and Doctor Guillard, Surgeon-Major of the *Belle Poule*, were alone introduced into the reserved inclosure round the tomb during the operations. The valley was garded from sunset by a detachment of soldiers of the garrison, who had orders to keep out all persons who were not designated by one of the Commissioners. General Middlemore had appointed for this duty Captain Alexander, of the Engineers. It was this officer who, accompanied by five of the principal authorities of the island, received the French Commissioner, M. de Chabot, and the other persons sent from France, on the spot of operations."

The *Messager*, in stating that it is compelled, for want of space, to postpone publishing the official documents relative to the exhumation, gives the following narrative, from an eye-witness of the scene:—

"The works commenced at midnight, and were continued without relaxation for upwards of nine hours. It was feared, that in spite of all the efforts and the continuance of two operations set on foot simultaneously, to reach the coffiin, the greater part of the day would elapse before the exhumation would be completed, and that the translation must be put off until the next day But at day-break all uneasiness on this point ceased, thanks to the able directions of Captain Alexander, and his anxiety to meet the wishes of the French Commissioner. Too much praise cannot be given to the excellent conduct of the workmen and soldiers under his orders, all of whom pursued their labours with indefatigable zeal, seeming to participate in our feelings by silence and respectful demeanour At half past nine in the morning the earth was entirely removed from the vault, all the horizontal strata of masonry demolished, and the large slab which covered the internal sarcophagus detached, and raised by means of a crane. The cemented masonry-work which enclosed the coffin on every side, and which, during the 19 years which have elapsed since it was built, had suffered no detriment, had so preserved it from the effects of the atmosphere and the neighbouring spring, that at first sight it did not appear to be in the slightest degree injured. The sarcophagus in flag-stones was perfect, and could scarcely be said to be damp. As soon as the Abbe Coquereau had recited the first prayers, the coffin was removed with the greatest care, and carried by the engineer soldiers bare-headed into a tent which had been prepared for its reception near the tomb. After the religious ceremonies on the taking up of the body, the inner coffins were opened, at the request of the King's Commissioner, in order that Dr. Guillard might take the necessary measures for securing the mortal remains of Napoleon from any further decomposition. The outermost coffin was slightly injured; the leaden coffin was in good condition, and in closed two other—one in wood and the other in tin—the lids of which were taken off with the greatest care. The last coffin was lined on the inside with white satin, which, having become detached by the effect of time, had fallen upon the body, and enveloped it like a winding-sheet, adhering slightly to it.

"It is difficult to describe with what anxiety, with what emotions, those who were present waited for the moment which was to expose to them all that death had left of Napoleon. Notwithstanding the singular state of preservation of the tomb and coffins, we could scarcely hope to find anything but some misshapen remains of the least perishable parts of the costume to evidence the identity. But when, by the hand of Dr. Guillard, the satin sheet was raised, an indescribable feeling of surprise and affection was expressed by the spectators, most of whom burst into tears. The Emperor himself was before their eyes! The features of his face, though changed, were perfectly recognised—the hands perfectly beautiful—his well-known costume had suffered but little, and the colours were easily distinguished—the epaulettes, the decorations, and the hat, seemed to be entirely preserved from decay—the attitude itself was full of ease, and but for the fragments of the satin lining, which covered as with a fine gauze several parts of the uniform, we might have believed we saw before us Napoleon still extended on a bed of state. General Bertrand and M. Marchand, who were present at the interment, quickly pointed out the different articles which each had deposited in the coffin and in the precise position which they had previously described. It was even remarked that the left hand, which General Bertrand had taken to kiss for the last time, before the coffin was closed up, still remained slightly raised. Between the legs, near the hat, were the two vases which contained the heart and entrails.

"The two inner coffins were carefully closed again; the old leaden coffin was roughly blocked up with wedges of wood, and both were once more soldered up with the most minute precautions, under the direction of Dr. Guillard. These different operations being terminated, the ebony sarcophagus was closed as well as its oak case. On delivering the key of the ebony sarcophagus to Count de Chabet, the King's Commissioner, Captain Alexander declared to him, in the name of the Governor, that this coffin, containing the mortal remains of the Emperor Napoleon, was considered as at the disposal of the French government, from that day and from the moment at which it should arrive at the place of embarkation, towards which it was about to be sent under the orders of General Middlemore. The King's Commissioner replied that he was charged by his government, and in its name, to accept the coffin from the hands of the British authorities, and that he and the other persons composing the French mission were ready to follow it to James Town, where the Prince de Joinville, superior commandant of the expedition, would be ready to receive it and conduct it on board his frigate. A car drawn by four horses, decked with funeral emblems, had been prepared before the arrival of the expedition, to receive the coffin, as well as a pall, and all the other suitable trappings of mourning. When the sarcophagus was placed on the car, the whole was covered with a magnificent imperial mantle brought from Paris, the four corners of which were borne by Generals Bertrand and Gourgaud, Baron Lascases and M. Marchand. At halfpast 3 o'clock the funeral car began to move, preceded by a choister bearing the cross; and by the Abbe Coquereau. M. de Chabot acted as chief mourner All the authorities of the island, all the principal inhabitants and the whole of the garrison, followed in procession from the tomb to the quay. But with the exception of the artillerymen necessary to lead the horses, and occasionally support the car when descending some steep parts of the way, the places nearest the coffin were reserved for the French mission. General Middlemore, although in a weak state of health, persisted in following the whole way on foot, together with General Churchill chief of the staff in India, who had arrived only two days before from Bombay. The immense weight of the coffins, and the unevenness of the road, rendered the utmost carefulness necessary throughout the whole distance. Colonel Trelawney commanded in person the small detachment of artillerymen who conducted the car, and, thanks to his great care, not the slightest accident took place. From the moment of departure to the arrival at the quay the cannons of the fort and the *Belle Poule* fired minute guns. After an hour's march the rain ceased for the first time since the commencement of the operations, and on arriving in sight of the town we found a brilliant sky and beautiful weather. From the morning the three French vessels of war had assumed the usual signs of deep mourning; their yards crossed and their flags lowered. Two French merchantmen, *Bonne Amie* and *Indien*, which had been in the roads for two days, had put themselves under the Prince's orders, and followed during the ceremony all the manœuvres of the *Belle Poule*. The forts of the town and the houses of the consuls had also their flags half-mast high.

"On arriving at the entrance of the town, the troops of the garrison and the militia formed in two lines as far as the extremity of the quay, according to the order for mourning prescribed for the English army. The men had their arms reversed, and the officers had crape on their arms with their swords reversed. All the inhabitants had been kept away from the line of march, but they lined the terraces commanding the town, and the streets were occupied only by the troops, the 91st regiment being on the right and the militia on the left. The cortege advanced slowly between two ranks of soldiers to the sound of a funeral march while the cannons of the forts were fired as well as from the *Belle Poule* and the *Dolphin*, the echos being repeated a thousand times by the rocks above James Town. After two hours, march the cortege stopped at the end of the quay, where the Prince de Joinville had stationed himself at the head of the officers of the three French ships of war. The greatest official honours had been rendered by the English authorities to the memory of the Emperor—the most striking testimonials of respect had marked the adieu given by St. Helena to his coffin; and from this moment the mortal remains of the Emperor were about to belong to France. When the funeral-car stopped, the Prince de Joinville advanced alone, and in presence of all around, who stood with their heads uncovered recieved in a solemn manner the imperial, coffin from the hands of General Middlemore. His Royal Highness then thanked the Governor in the name of France, for all the testimonials of sympathy and respect with which the authorities and inhabitants of St. Helena had surrounded the memorable ceremonial. A cutter had been expressly prepared to receive the coffin. During the embarkation, which the Prince directed himself, the bands played funeral airs, and all the boats were stationed round with their oars shipped. The moment the sarcophagus touched the cutter, a magnificent Royal flag, which the ladies of James Town had embroidered for the occasion, was unfurled, *Belle Poule* immediately squared her mast and unfurled her colours. All the manœuvres of the frigate were immediately followed by the other vessels. Our mourning had ceased with the exile of Napoleon, and the French naval division dressed itself out in all its festal ornaments to receive the imperial coffin under the French flag. The sarcophagus was covered in the cutter with the imperial mantle. The Prince de Joinville placed himself at the rudder. Commandant Guyet at the head of the boat; Generals Bertrand and Gourgaud, Baron de Las Cases. M. Marchand, and the Abbe Coquereau, occupied the same places as during the march. Count Chabot and Commandant Hernoux were astern, a little in advance of the Prince. As soon as the cutter had pushed off from the quay, the batteries ashore fired a salute of 21 guns, and our ships returned the salute with all their artillery. Two other the salutes were fired during the passage from quay to the frigate, the cutter advancing very slowly, and surrounded by the other boats. At half-past six o'clock it reached the *Belle Poule*, all the men being on the yards with their hats in their hands. The Prince had had arranged on the deck a chapel, decked with flags and trophies of arms, the altar being placed at the foot of the mizen-mast. The coffin, carried by our sailors, passed between two ranks of officers with drawn swords, and was placed on the quarter deck. The absolution was pronounced by the Abbe Coquerean the same evening. Next day, at ten o'clock, a solemn Mass was celebrated on the deck, in presence of the officers and part of the crew of the ships. His Royal Highness stood at the foot of the coffin. The cannon of the *Favorite* and *Oreste* fired minute-guns during this ceremony which ermitnated by a solemn absolution; and the Prince de Jainville, the gentlemen of the mission, the officers, and the premiers maitres of the ships, sprinkled Holy water on the coffin. At eleven, all the ceremonies of the church were accomplished, all the honours done to a sovereign had been paid to the mortal remains of Napoleon. The coffin were carefully lowered between decks and placed in the *chapelle ardente* which had been prepared at Toulon for its reception At this moment, the vessels fired a last salute with all their artillery; and the frigate took in her flags, keeping up only her flag at the stern, and the Royal standard at the maintopgallant mast. On Sunday, the 18th at eight in the morning, the *Belle Poule* quitted St. Helena with her precious deposition board.

"During the whole time that the mission remained at James Town, the best understanding never ceased to exist between the population of the island and the French. The Prince de Joinville and his companions met in all quarters and at all times with the greatest good-will and the warmest testimonials of sympathy. The authorities and the inhabitants must have felt, no doubt, great regret at seeing taken away from their island the coffin that had rendered it so celebrated; but they repressed their feelings with a courtesy that does honour to the frankness of their character."

Fatal Accident by Fire.—Yesterday, between twelve and one o'clock, the following fatal accident by fire occurred to Miss Eliza Thorndall, aged 17 years, residing at No. 4, New-square, Limehouse. It appears that the unforeunate young lady was putting her hair in paper, previous to retiring to bed, and leaning forward over a lighted candle her dress ignited, and commenced burning furiously. The poor sufferer ran out of the room, screaming for assistance, but before any could be rendered her person was so dreadfully burnt that death terminated her sufferings in a few hours.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND DISPATCH.

Vol. II. BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1841. No. 7.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1841.

Our Summary of Indian News for this Month is not marked by any intelligence of great importance, nevertheless there are two or three items which afford subject matter of congratulation, and we shall commence with the state of affairs in Scinde and Affghanistan. The son of the late Khan of Khelat, Nusseer Khan who retook that city and has for so long a time successfully evaded the efforts of our Political Agents and Troops to reduce him, has at length surrendered himself and left the Beloochee Tribes without a Leader or pretext for continuing the warfare which has so long raged among the mountains, but it is doubtful whether his succumbing will induce the wild hordes of Brahooes, Murrees, &c. to turn the sword into a pruning hook and cultivate the arts of peace. Efforts however are being made by the Political Agent Mr. Ross Bell and his assistants to effect this desirable end, and Captain Louis Brown of the 5th Bombay N. I. who so long and successfully resisted the Murree Tribe in the Fort of Kahun, is now negotiating with his old enemies, and from the last accounts with every prospect of success. The Army under Major General Brooks has advanced into the Bolan Pass with the Force under his Command, but whither he is bound has not yet transpired. It is probable that the Force is merely to overawe the Mountaineers and bring them to terms, but even when that is effected there will still be urgent necessity for the constant presence of a large British Force in Scinde, if we do not wish to undo all that Two Campaigns have gained for us. Mr. Ross Bell was by the last accounts about to proceed to Khelat to receive the submission of some Tribes who are desirous of making peace with us. We may therefore hope for a speedy tranquillity, but we must always look for much plundering and turbulence from the Hill Tribes. The experience of Great Britain and the former state of her Highlands of Scotland, shew that the sons of the Mountain are not easily tamed or taught the benefits of peace and civilization.

With regard to Affghanistan all appears quiet in that quarter, and since the surrender of Dost Mahommed our intelligence from thence has been exceedingly meagre and scanty, but we suppose this may be accounted for by its being a time of inaction on account of the severity of the weather, and with the return of Spring we may probably hear of some disturbances created by the Chiefs of the Dooranee Empire whom it seems the policy (and we think a mistaken one) to bribe into quietness. This is indeed offering a premium to rebellion and its fruits may be observed in an uproar which we learn from our contemporary of "THE TIMES" to be now going on at a place called Jemandour 80 miles from Candahar, and which a Detachment of the 2nd Bengal N. I. some Horse and 2 Guns have been sent to quell, this has occurred solely from the bribing system, and will we hope cause its abandonment altogether. We have just heard they have been quite successful, killed a good many Dooranees and Captured 2 Guns. Dos Mahommed by the last accounts had arrived at Manikyala and seems liked by every one who approaches him. His successful rival our Puppet Shah Shoojah is said to be fast hastening "to that bourne from whence no Traveller returns." Loodianah is said to be the spot which is to be chosen for the residence of the Dost, but its vicinity to his old dominions makes many doubt the prudence of the selection. He has a retinue of 776 persons, one half of whom are women.

In the Punjaub nothing appears definitively settled, but Shere Sing the Pretender to the Gaddee appears for the present to be entirely set aside by the Widow of Kurruck Singh who maintains her position as the head of the State, and is supported by the French and Italian Officers who have so long been attached to the fortunes of Runjeet. It is rumoured to be the intention of our Government to annex Peshawar to the Dooranee Empire, and in that case it is not impossible we may bring on a hostile collision with the Seikhs. Our Army at Ferozepoor is still kept in hand and ready, and willing too "like Greyhounds in the slips for a rush whenever the word "let go," is given. Shah Kamran and his Vizier Yar Mahommed have altered their tone to the British Officers on hearing of the success of our Arms on all sides, and the King of Bokharah has got so alarmed at the spread of British Power, that he has ordered the destruction of all the roads by which the English could advance on his Capital, while he has liberated Colonel Stoddart and set him at the head of his Artillery."

Persia is said to be in a very distracted state. Ally Shah, son of the late King is said to be about to strike a blow for his Father's throne, he is backed by the people of Kerman and those in the South West of Persia and all the priesthood (no slight influence) have declared for him. It is supposed however Russia will interfere and we shall then see what policy Great Britain will adopt with her ancient Ally the Shah. The Coast of Arabia is all quiet and Karrack is more healthy and much improved.

The Nepaulese have delayed their long threatened attack until it has ceased to engage the attention of the Calcutta Press.

We now come to the subject of China and happy, thrice happy should we be if we could announce any improvement in the state of our affairs in that quarter, but the truth however afflicting must be told and we have scarce anything to record but the sad mortality of our Troops at Chusan, one important circumstance however must not lightly be passed over and that is the resignation of Admiral Elliot from indisposition, who after his arrival at Macao from Chusan to negotiate with Kishen, gave up the command of the Expedition to the next senior Officer Sir J. G. Bremer, and has proceeded home in the *Volage*. It may be as well just to give a hasty sketch of events in China from the 3rd of November, the latest date given in our last Overland from Macao, down to the 17th of December, when our last advices were received from thence via Calcutta. After establishing a Truce at Chusan and publishing the Terms on the 6th of November, Admiral Elliot proceeded with the *Melville*, *Wellesley* and *Blenheim* to Macao, where he arrived on the 20th of November in order to meet Kishen, the Imperial Commissioner. The next morning, our Plenipotentiary Captain Elliot proceeded in "the *Queen* Steamer, to the Bogue Forts bearing a Flag of Truce, to deliver a letter addressed to Kishen informing him of the arrival of our Political Authorities.' This letter was borne by Lieutenant Hamilton R. N. but when his boat neared the Fort, she was fired on. Lieut. Hamilton of course pulled back to the Steamer, on which the Forts opened a Fire on her and struck one of the Paddle Boxes. The Steamer threw some Shells into the Fort and then returned to Tonkoo Bay. In the evening Captain Elliot landed in Macao to send the rejected letter to the Keminfoo through a very proper person to carry a British diplomatic Note. "Tell it not at Whitehall, nor in the street called Downing'eer declare it," it was sent by a NATIVE PILOT who brought back a gracious verbal answer that the firing was all a mistake (the shot in the Paddle Box too no doubt) and concluded with the following important Speech that "*Every thing hab setty, all now proper, "Pigeon* &c." On the 29th of November Admiral Elliot resigned the command but previous to his resignation, the Mercantile Community addressed a letter to him to know in what predicament they stood and what was expected to be done. His reply is as unsatisfactory as possible. He states the Truce of Chusan to be merely local and entered into with the Governor General of that Province, but says he is entirely ignorant of the intentions of the Chinese Government, and can only express a hope that they may not be kept in suspense. This a tolerable pretty confession for the leader of an expedition after a command of months duration, and clearly shews that until the Chinese take the initiative in aggression, we shall never exert our power to bring them to their senses. We have since accounts up to the 17th December by which we learn that Sir J. G. Bremer had taken the Squadron up to the Bogue Forts with the intention of taking them if Captain Elliot and Kishen do not agree. On the morning of the 18th, when the *Morrison* left, a report came down from the Bogue to Macao that Kishen had offered five millions of Dollars to settle the matter which was refused, and so the affairs are still left in doubt. We are sorry for the Admiral's indisposition but are really glad of a change of Commanders, while General Sir Hugh Gough who has gone to Chusan to relieve Governor Burrell, will it is to be hoped reorganize and inspirit our sickly and desponding Troops. By the last accounts they were getting better as provisions became more plentiful, and we are in hopes our next News will be of a more decidedly cheering character.

The Burmese seem quite peaceable and alarmed at our armaments in China. In the Straits the Trial of the late ruler of Quedah Tuankee Mahomed Saad for Piracy has occasioned great excitement. He was acquitted but detained as a state prisoner. Among our extracts will be found the proclamation of Governor Hobson on taking possession of New Zealand for the British Crown, which promises to be a Colony of the utmost value and importance. We also give Sydney News to the 9th of October and it will be seen that the execution of some Natives by Major O'Halloran for murdering shipwrecked Europeans is eliciting some attention. With regard to Domestic News much discussion has prevailed on the conduct of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry and blame has been laid at the door of Lord Keane for ordering the execution of a Trooper of that Corps during the Campaign, which is alledged to have been the reason for their refusal to fight in the action with Dost Mahommed, and we give the correspondence as carried on in the *Agra Ukhbar*.

In the Mauritius Sir L. Smith and the French Governor of Bourbon are waging a Paper War. The Frenchman first in a Proclamation desired the people of Bourbon to arm on account of News from France of probable hostilities, and in consequence Sir Lionel has issued Counter-Proclamation ordering all Alien Frenchmen out of the Island.

The News of the Birth of a Princess Royal caused universal joy among the loyal community of Bombay, and an Address of congratulation was drawn up and appears in our columns. The Governor and Family have gone to Baroda, but return immediately when a party to celebrate the Royal Birth is to be given to the Society of this Island at Parell. A petition from the Mercantile Community to the two Houses of Parliament also proceeds home by this opportunity, of which we have given a copy. It relates to China Affairs and calls for the interference of Parliament to prevent the China Trade with Bombay from going to ruin. It is a temperate document and gives a correct view of the position and prospects of the Trade. The approach of the Races has filled Bombay with gay people, and as the Brokers say "amusements are looking up in the Market." In Calcutta all seems at a stand still but the News from England will no doubt set them all agog for fun and glee, and a New Theatre is about to be opened which has sprung from the ashes of the old Chowringhee House. In Madras the sudden decease of Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, the Commander-in-Chief has cast a gloom over the Society to which he was much endeared. In the Belgaum Districts near Nepanee some Arabs are making a disturbance, but a Detachment of the Belgaum Troops have marched and will no doubt soon give a good account of them. From Ceylon we have nothing of importance they are looking out for their New Governor. The latest dates of Letters received from England are December the 4th, Paris December 6th, and Suez December 22d. The *Berenice*, Captain Young, I. N, leaves Bombay this day with the following Passengers.

Mrs. Frith	Major Stockwell 28th Madras N. I.
Mrs. Waddington	Capt. Foster Bombay Engineers
Mrs. St. Barb Brown	Revd. R. Ward
Mrs. Woodhouse	Mr. Campbell, Bombay Civil Service
Mrs Stockwell	Mr. Parry
Lady Sarah Campbell	Mr. Cotton, Madras Civil Service
Mrs. Parry	Lieut. Little, Madras Artillery
Miss Weekes	Mr. Gray
Mr. Frith	Lieut. Halkett H. M. 39th Regt.
Major Douglas 52d Bengal N. I.	Mr. Aspinall
Doctor Stevenson Madras Est.	Mr. Taylor
Doctor Weekes Bombay Est.	Capt. Sterling H. M. 2d Regt.
	Lieut. Smith H. M. 40th Regt.
	Lieut. Salkeld 5th Bengal N. I.
	Lieut. Gray 35th Madras N. I.

LATEST DATES OF INDIAN NEWS FORWARDED OVERLAND.

Bombay	1st Feb.
China	17th Dec.
Singapore	31st do.
Calcutta	21st Jan.
Madras	23rd do.
Ceylon	14th do.

MONTHLY PRECIS

OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Jan. 4.—By letters from Scinde of the 18th Ultimo we learn that the 3rd Bombay Cavalry arrived at Sukker on the 17th, and also the Bengal Irregular Horse, the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry were expected in on the 21st. A Grand Review of the whole Force had taken place in presence of the Political Agent and many of the Native Chiefs. The manœuvres were splendidly performed, the Brigade was commanded by Brigadier Valiant K. H. Major General Brooks intended to break ground on the 2nd of January. Nusseer Khan is said to be wandering in the Hills with only two or three followers, and it was thought could not make head again. The Murrees had refused flatly to deliver up the Guns which they captured at the Affair of Nufoosk and would be dealt with accordingly. An immense Convoy is en route to Dadur consisting of 3000 Camels and 1000 Bullocks escorted by the 2nd Grenadiers and some Irregular Horse. It had got beyond Shikarpoor without being attacked but offers a tempting opportunity for plunder to the Hill Tribes, as an Officer who is with it writes that it extends for near 14 miles. A report has been received in Scinde at Head Quarters which if it prove true is really of an important nature, to the effect that, Yar Mahommed the Vizier of Kamran has imprisoned Major Todd and Lieut. North, has stopped all communication with Herat, and swears he will have nothing to say to the English. As another report states that the Persians are marching a force in that direction, if this turn out to be the case, our brave Troops in Scinde and Affghanistan may proceed further to the North West than they calculate upon. The surrender of Dost Mahommed will now prove to have been most fortunate as with the probability of a War in the Punjaub on one side, and a row with the Persians on the other, our Troops will have their hands full. As our relations with Herat have been for a long time unsettled and most unsatisfactory we do almost hope that this intelligence will prove correct. Yar Mahommed has since the departure of Major Pottinger treated us with marked indignity, and is no doubt bought by the Persians, and if the latter and their ungrateful and stupid Shah get a good thrashing it will do them an infinity of good. Persia seems some how or other to be given up as a bad game by our Politicals since the march into Affghanistan. Russian influence is reported to be unbounded, and the late French Embassy failed of success owing to that bias. If Russia has any hand in urging the Shah towards Herat it is only of a piece with the hollow Punic Policy which has ever marked the proceedings of that wily and astute Government. It remains however to be seen what effect the News of the Surrender of Dost Mahommed and the temporary pacification of Shah Shoojah's Dominions may produce. It may be when the Persian Monarch finds that the English are at leisure to meet him at Herat, that he may change his intentions, at all events Shah Kamran should be made sensible of his folly, in permitting his Minister to slight our alliance and cast a slur upon us as a Nation. It seems quite the fashion among the Potentates of Central Asia to ill treat the British Officers who may be sent to them. Colonel Stoddart has been most vilely treated by His Majesty of Bokhara, and accounts vary very much as to what his real fate is, at one time we read of his being loaded with chains and put to hard labour, while at another we hear of his liberation and his acting as Drill Master to Troops. The march of events will no doubt bring us finally in contact with these powers of Central Asia, and we trust that such a lesson will be read to them as will teach them to pay our representatives proper respect in future. Colonel Stacey of the Bengal Army is we find appointed Political Agent at Khelat which is so respectably garrisoned that no fears need be entertained of any further disasters. It does not appear however that it is the intention of our authorities to reseat Nuwauz Khan on the Musnud, and there is some talk of annexing it to Shah Shoojah's dominions, which is perhaps the best measure which could be propounded inasmuch as we should be better able to manage the country with only him and the Ameers to deal with, than if we had a third Chief to disturb our arrangements. Accounts vary exceedingly as to the present condition of the hill Tribes since Colonel Marshall's brilliant action at the Pass of Peer Chuttah. One story is that the mother of Nusseer Khan has been joined by Gool Mahommed who fled from the fight, and that they are at the head of a force consisting of about 2000 men in the vicinity of Poolajee, but if this even be true they can never hold together long, as the severe weather and the snow on the Hills must drive them to some cover. To Khelat they cannot turn, and whither they are to move for shelter seems a problem. The March of the Army will probably produce an offer of submission, but they will always require a strong force to controul them, as the return of favorable weather will send them into the Hills again to their old predatory habits. There is one very satisfactory circumstance in the unanimity of opinion which seems to exist between the Officer Commanding the Forces, and the Political Authorities—and from their united Councils and vigour, we have no doubt all will be done that can be effected towards the final pacification of this hitherto turbulent and unsettled Country.

Jan. 6.—A Memorial by Mr. Spooner of the Civil Service has been placed in our hands. Some time ago we noticed this Gentleman's case and commented upon the very hard measure of justice, which as we conceived, he had met from the Government of India. Permitted by the Government to which he belongs to return to his appointment, with repeated Certificates of the ability with which he had managed affairs in Sawunt Warree from all his superiors, still after a lapse of some months he has been placed and still exists on Dewany Allowances. It is a well known fact that Mr. Spooner never issued any orders for the murder of Prisoners, and at a distance how could he be responsible for the acts of another? Besides he was in the midst of a rebellious blood thirsty set, and severe examples were required. His order to take no Prisoners extended to those actually in Arms resisting lawful authority, and who can say that the death of men killed in fair fight is murder? The execution after Prisoners having been once taken, assumes a different aspect, but in that part of the affair Mr. Spooner was not to blame. If he was, let him be brought to Trial, but not arbitrarily removed from all the advantages of his Service at the dictum of authorities a thousand miles from the scene of action and who have condemned him without granting an investigation. We believe the Authorities of Bombay are in no wise to blame, and we trust those at Calcutta will reconsider Mr. Spooner's case and grant him redress and a restoration to a situation equal in rank and emolument as that from which he has been so unceremoniously expelled.

Jan 8.—LETTERS have beeen reeeived here from Herat dated 18th of November which state that at one time there was much likelihood of Yar Mahomed proceeding to extremities with the British Officers there, but the news of the surrender of Dost Mahommed had given a different turn to events and all was now peace and conciliation. However in Scinde it is still believed that a force will proceed thither, and we think no one can question the policy of such a demonstration. Kamran Shah is evidently only a tool in the hands of the crafty Yar Mahommed and as that personage has thought proper to evince his hostility to the British on every favorable occasion, we ought to insist on his dismissal, and in the event of a refusal re-unite Herat and its dependencies to the Dooranee Empire. Shah Shoojah will never reign in peace while he has such turbulent neighbours who are able at all times to open a door for the admission of a Russo-Persian Army. In our own minds we have little doubt that a march to Herat sooner or later is inevitable. Through the bravery and skill of Major Eldred Pottinger it proved a stumbling block to Russian encroachment before, and it is not too much to say that the successful defence of Herat is the key stone of the arch of our Triumphs in the North West. Had Herat fallen there would have been a very different story to tell of the Campaign in Affghanistan. A very short time will suffice to shew us important events in that Quarter, and although all is for the present quiet, it seems not unlike the lull between the gusts of wind in a Tempest. With the Punjaub unsettled and Herat under inimical sway we cannot remain long tranquil and it remains to be seen who will take the initiative in a move. As the old Proverb says "the first blow is half the Battle." We hope our Governor General will not be slow in striking it if it becomes expedient.

Jan. 11.—THE Steam Frigate *Auckland* was floated out of the Dock on Saturday at about ½ past Twelve. We understands he was christened in the usual manner by Captain Oliver, Captain Lowe is we hear appointed to command her. She is of 950 Tons, with Engines of 220 Horse Power, and is to carry 4 Guns Two 68 pounders and Two 32, with a Crew of 80 Europeans and 22 Natives exclusive of Marines. She will he fitted out it is said with all dispatch, but her destination at present is not known. She is a very beautiful Vessel and does high credit to the Bombay Dock Yard and to the Superintendent of the Indian Navy. The *Berenice* is in Dock to be coppered, and is we hear to take the February Packet to Suez. We have heard it intimated that Lieut. Young is likely to succeed to the command of her, vacated by Captain Lowe's appointment to the *Auckland*. The retirement of Captain Moresby as stated by the *Times* leaves another Steam Frigate open, but we have not been able to learn who will succeed to the command of the *Sesostris*. We are only sorry that the Indian Navy should lose so good an Officer as Captain Moresby at a time when his Services would be most valuable. He has served 25 years with great honor to himself and benefit to the State, and we should be glad to hear of his rescinding his application for retirement.

IT will be seen from the subjoined article from the *Englishman* that Dost Mahommed's two sons have come in and the whole family are collected together with the exception of Hyder Khan who is here. We think he should be allowed to join the rest. It is said that Dost Mahommed was incensed against him for losing Ghiznee, but as he has suffered the fortune of War himself since, there is little doubt he will be disposed to receive his son kindly, who at all events surrendered at the post of honor.

"We learn that Dost Mahomed's two sons, who escaped from Ghuzni, Azim Khan and Shurah Khan, have both surrendered, and were by last accounts safe in Capt. Nicolson's camp. The whole family are now collected in one spot excepting Hyder Khan who continues on his parole at Bombay."—*Englishman, Dec.* 30.

THE Trial of the late ruler of Quedah Tuanku Mahomed Saad for Pinang at Piracy, has ended in his acquittal but not his liberation, as he is detained by the Government as a Prisoner of War. The learned Judge in his address to the Prisoners after the verdict of acquittal was recorded said, it would have been painful for him to have been called on to pass the last sentence of the Law upon the grandson of that generous and confiding Prince, but for whose cession of the Island he would never have sat there as a Judge nor the Prisoner been arraigned at the Bar of an English Court of Justice. This must have been very consolatory to the prisoner, who no doubt bitterly accuses his Grandfather's folly. If we are to believe the Pinang *Gazette* we have not treated the Malays well, nor afforded them proper protection against the Siamese, and we have no doubt the Trial of this Prince will cause some stir. At present we have only the opposition view of the question, we shall wait and see what statements are put forth by the Government before we pronounce an opinion, contenting our elves with observing that if what is stated now is true, poor Tuanku Mahomed Saad is a very unfortunate and ill used personage.

"CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Tuanku MAHOMED SAAD and his brothers, with their followers, were again brought up on Monday last for trial. As we shall be enabled next week to lay a full report of all the proceedings in this important case before our readers, it is only now necessary to mention, that after evidence had been heard for the prisoners on their plea in bar, the Jury without retiring returned a verdict of *not guilty*. We are sorry that the misfortunes of the Tuanku were not thereby ended. The Court intimated that as he had in his own defence assumed the position of an enemy to the British government, he must expect to be conducted to the Fort as a prisoner of war, where, however, it was to be trusted he would not be detained long. He was allowed to be taken into the custody of the officers of government at the bar of the Court after having made some conditions of quiet surrender, which were acceded to and which will appear in our report. We cannot help thinking that there has been something deficient, to say the least, in the measure of justice that has been dealt out by the British to this unfortunate prince since his capture; nor can we avoid a suspicion that the government, after having committed him as a felon and been the means of subjecting him to nearly four months imprisonment in the Gaol, were scarcely warranted in again reclaiming him from the Court to renew his captivity in the *Main Guard of the Fort*. Having once refused him the character and the treatment of an honorable and unfortunate enemy, and forced him uncondemned, to share the society and the punishment of felons, it might have been expected that the government, in subjecting him to the ignominy and suffering of his new position, would at the same time have conceded to him all its advantages.—Having given him up to the justice of the law, his fate should have been decided by the Court. As it is, his removal from the Fort to the Gaol, his long imprisonment in irons, and his protracted trial as a felon, can only be regarded as a cruel interlude to his captivity as a prisoner of war. Five months of such durance may be thought by many to be a sufficient atonement for injuries which, if even committed (and recent disclosures tho which we shall hereafter advert render it very doubtful,) amounted at the most to no more than taking the temporary use of a boat or two and the temporary detention of a few Malays—acts which as an independent prince he had at least an equal right or excuse with the servants of the Indian government for having recourse to on cases of necessity And that men and boats have frequently been impressed into the service of the State in India, every commissariat officer and every military man is well aware of; but the public will be better able to judge when the whole proceedings are before them.—The present position of TUANKU MAHOMED SAAD has compelled us to say thus much.

Subsequently to writing the above, we have understood that TUANKU MAHOMED SAAD has been removed from the Main Guard, and is now lodged in a suitable apartment within the Fort."—*Pinang Gazette, Nov.* 7.

Jan. 13.—WE have copied two letters addressed to the Editor of the *Agra Ukhbar* by "There it is d'ye see" and "Cavalry" The former is a writer who during the whole Affghanistan Campaign indited several very piquant letters on the passing events of the time, and was particularly inimical to the Commander-in Chief of the Forces, and he now comes down with fearful denunciations aginst a Lord Keane, and says he has written home to Lord Brougham and Sir Francis Burdett, and many other distinguished members of the upper and lower Houses of Parliament, accusing Lord Keane of permitting certain persons to be massacred at Ghizni &c. Now as there is little doubt but that he has written in his own name it will bring matters to a crisis. Either he must prove his allegations against Lord Keane or he must suffer the penalty of a slanderer. If the massacre of Ghizni did take place by the orders of his Lordship, there can be little doubt but the opposition in Parliament will be glad to have a fling at so well known a tory as he is. Warren Hastings was impeached by all the talents and the greatest displays of oratory ever heard were given to the world on his trial. That "There it is d'ye see" is an Officer there can be little doubt, and at the proper time he must declare his real designation, but as an Officer, (though it is fearful odds for any man whatever his rank may be to attack a Commander-in-Chief,) we think it would have been more dignified provided he possesses sufficient proofs of his allegations, to have addressed The Governor General in India at once, and called aloud for investigation at the time. Had it been refused in that quarter, the British Parliament is open to the humblest of British subjects. Two years now have nearly elapsed since the date of the occurences alluded to, and as yet nothing has been done by "There it is d'ye see" to substantiate the grave charges he has brought against Lord Keane. "Cavalry" after a long and sensible investigation of the different reasons assigned for the conduct of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry in the action with Dost Mahommed shews their respective futility, and gives what we have no doubt was the real reason, cowardice. He exonerates Lord Keane from blame in ordering the Trooper to be shot at Shekabad, and says distinctly the man was killed in the act of disobeying a positive order in an Enemy's country.

We have no reason to influence us except to see justice fairly done to all parties. Two acts have been alledged against Lord Keane, either they should be disproved and his assailants silenced, or if admitted such a justification shewn of their having been committed in the heat of War, and in circumstances of extreme political expediency, as would go to extenuate if not justify the comission. It is all nonsense to lay the burthen of odium at Shah Shoojah's door, he was but the puppet, and was no more able to perform feats of cruelty at his volition, than the immortal Punch could move without the mysterious personage behind the curtain, who pulls the wires which set him to kill the devil. The matter as far as Newspapers are concerned has been worn threadbare. If notice is to be taken of these allegations there are plenty of persons whose duty it is to come forward, and we are much mistaken in our man if Lord Keane himself does not demand investigation when these statements reach him, and we would advise the *Agra Ukhbar* and his correspondent to be ready with their proofs and evidence and be able to say with confidence to a tribunal "There it is d'ye see."

WE know not whether the Salic Law prevails in the Punjaub, but whether it does or not we cannot see upon what principle the Widow of Khurruck Singh can pretend to the Administration of its Government. In the first place for whom is she regent? The rumours which were primarily set afloat were, that the Widow of Now-Nehal Singh was enceinte, and that the rights of her child were to be asserted, but now we seem to lose sight of her altogether, a horrid tale of murder is set forth in the Papers, the Widow of Khurruck Sing like a second Semiramis has, if we are to believe the story, with the aid of Dhean Singh destroyed her Husband and his Son, and strode at once to the Pinnacle of power, and we would ask is it likely that she who has imbued her hands in blood, will be scrupulous about the destruction of a pregnant Woman. Our brother of the *United Service Gazette* says "The very fact of Shere Singh "being compelled to abandon his "sudden and illegal hold on the "crown &c. is enough to shew that "the Throne of Runjeet Singh is "fenced with a veneration for his "name, and a loyalty to his legitimate descendants." But has the Widow of Khurruck Sing the reputed murdress of her Husband and his legitimate successor, any better title than Shere Sing to the Administration of the affairs of the Punjaub? We should say decidedly not, they are both alike usurpers, but the Ranee the worst of the two, as she waded up to the chin in blood and treason to accomplish her ends, and from the past we may look for further atrocious deeds. The true Heir to the Throne must be the Child of Now Nehal Sing if such be born and his rights the British Government are we believe by Treaty bound to support. The formation of a Regency is another affair, but we should certainly deprecate the appointment of such unscrupulous assassins as the Ranee and Dian Singh are said to be, the question of Peace or War in the Punjaub hangs in the balance & we shall soon see in which scale the Government of India will throw the Sword or the olive branch. Of one thing there can be no doubt that the speedy arrangement of an organized Government must be insisted on, if not we may look for a disturbed Frontier both or the Dooranee Empire and our own Territories. Our Calcutta papers up to the 2nd of January give us no hints on the subject of the Policy likely to be pursued, and indeed which is extraordinary, seem to indulge in no speculation on the matter at all, and we can only trust that whatever may be determined on may redound to the honor of our country and the integrity of the British name.

Jan. 15.—WE have received the following item of intelligence from Bussorah. "The Turkish Officer at the Head of the Custom Department who had preceded Ferrick Pacha came down from Bagdad and went to a Tribe of Arabs called the Montafesh about the 17th of November to induce them to cross overland to Mocha and Asseer in order to seize upon those places and hold them in the Sultan's name. However he met with excessive ill treatment from them and they not only refused to listen to him, but report says he was obliged to fly for his Life. Up to the 24th of December Ferrick Pacha had not arrived at Bussorah and it is believed he will not dare to proceed to the Red Sea until he receives news of such a nature as to give him assurance that the Government of Mocha and Judda will be made over to the Sultan without having recourse to arms."

The News we have received from Egypt by the Cleopatra of the cession of Arabia by Mahomed Ali, will probably allow all these arrangements to take place without further confusion, and there is no doubt but the immediate possession of Juddah and Mocha from their vicinity to the Holy Cities, will be a point urged by the Porte without delay.

Jan. 18.—WE have heard some complaints of the inadequacy of the Pilot Establishment of this Harbour for the performance of all the duties required of it. The *Mary Gordon* a short time ago in coming in to Port about 9 at night fired Two Guns, and shewed a light for a Pilot, but notwithstanding was, we are told, left to find her way in as she best might. There should always be an allowance of Pilots over and above the demand, as some may be sick *as we hear is the case at present*, and one is unfortunately now also incarcerated. If the deficiency we have heard censured does exist, it is high time it should be seen into and some addition made to the Service without delay. Time wears on and a few Months more will bring us to another Monsoon. Nothing has yet been determined on in the shape of precautionary measures, to prevent as much as possible the recurrence of such melancholy Shipwrecks as marked with sorrow the Calendar of the last wet Months. A Committee has to be sure been convened, and we believe its recommendations are gone into Government, but in the mean time every thing remains in statu quo. If measures are to be taken we would advocate a speedy initiatory movement, and also such an increase of the Pilot Establishment as may be tantamount to the increased number of Vessels visiting the Port of Bombay.

THE *Delhi Gazette* of the 6th of January gives an account of the Investiture of Sir Willoughby Cotton with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath which took place at Jellalabad. He was invested by the Envoy and Minister in the presence of Shah Shoojah and all his Court. Sir Willoughby Cotton's Services have been great during the whole time he has been attached to the Army in Affghanistan, and even for that only he deserved such a mark of the approbation of his own Sovereign, but his actions on the Peninsula and all parts of the world, have richly merited all that fame and fortune can bestow, and we wish him health and many years to enjoy his hardly won and deserved honors.

Jan. 20—PURSUANT to a notice a meeting was held at the room opposite the Post Office yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M. to effect the institution of an Exchange Room which has long been wanted in Bombay. John Skinner Esq. took the Chair and a highly respectable body of Merchants and others attended, about 2000 rupees were subscribed towards the establishment, a string of resolutions were moved and seconded, and the New Exchange may fairly be said to be set a going.

The Subscription for an individual was fixed at 20 rupees, for a Firm 50 rupees, and Captains of English Ships are to be allowed access on the payment of 10 rupees while they remain in the Port. Newspapers are to be provided, and it will be a common place of meeting for all who may have to expedite Mercantile affairs, and in fact be a nucleus for Commercial people who were before without a location for their transactions. We have no doubt this institution will become popular, and we hail it as an addition to the comfort and convenience of the Merchants and Captains of Bombay in particular, and the Mercantile Navy in general.

THE force under Major General Brooks had by the last accounts broken ground and made one march from Sukker to Jafferabad and there is a rumour that Nusseer Khan has since come in, although we cannot vouch for its correctness. The idea broached by the *United Service Gazette* that the General does not know how this force is to be employed is very rich. There cannot be a doubt that its first duty will be very harassing, a campaign in the Hills against the Tribes of Beloochees. While they are unchecked there will be no peace for Lower Scinde, they may be tranquil for a time before a superior force and awed into a temporary simulation of tranquillity, but it will endure no longer than the last roll of the British Drum among the echoes of their mountains, and we fear without the infliction of a severe blow and the disarming of a great portion of the population, no measures of secure pacification can be calculated on. From Herat the news is pacific and Major Todd seems very sanguine of an improved friendly feeling on the part of Shah Kamran and his Minister, induced no doubt by the surrender of Dost Mahommed and the possibility of the British Army turning towards their capital. On all sides the Political horizon in Affghanistan and Scinde appears about to clear up, and we may prognosticate fine weather for some time to come, but there must be no relaxation of vigilance or abatement of Military force. We are treading on the ashes of a smouldering Volcano which a blast of hostility might once more cause to break forth and overwhelm us, in fact we are beginning to feel the effects of our support of Shah Soojah. Much blood must yet be shed and much treasure wasted to keep him on his throne, half as much of the latter would have secured a firm Ally in Dost Mahommed. We have forced an intrusive King on the Dooranee Empire, and we must support him with the British Bayonet, he is now old and after him to whom are we to look to carry on the farce of empire? Why we shall be obliged to be his residuary legatees. With a view to such a contingency it would be well to develope the latent resources of the Country, and do all in our power to raise a direct commerce with Bombay and the ports of Western India. Another year will give us time to observe events and seize on opportunities of pushing our Trade. The march of the British Armies has already carried much wealth into the country while a contact with the European portion will induce a taste for luxuries. These inclinations should be fostered and encouraged, and we hope soon to hear of the establishment of Fairs and Marts for Trade in Affghanistan and Scinde, and that our Bombay Merchants will take advantage of the new state of affairs and drive the Russian goods from the markets of Central Asia.

Jan. 22.—A few days ago there were some rumours afloat of an insurrection at Candahar and the escape of Dost Mahomed. On a strict inquiry we can find no grounds for either report, and must accordingly set it down as Pre Bazaar gup. No letters have been received from General Brook's Force since the march to Jafferabad, so we suppose all hands are too busy to be writing letters merely to oblige the curiosity of the Bombay public. In fact all seems quiet in Scinde and Affghanistan, and for the sake of the peaceful part of the population after two years of warfare, we sincerely hope they may remain so.

As we gave a letter from "PADDY BISCUIT" in our issue of the 11th instant, which states that a Force was about to proceed to reduce some refractory Arabs who had intrenched themselves in the Fort of Chumkundee, we have made inquiry about the place and the following may be interesting to our Military readers.

Chumkundee (Jumcundee) is a large mud Ghurry belonging to one of the Putwurdhun's Family. It is square, with round Towers at the angles like the common Marhatta Forts and mounts 4 guns. There is a wide and deep ditch all round. The gateway is on the N. E. side and is covered by a square work of large dimensions. A descent into the ditch is practicable, but the walls are too high for escalade, the Pettah comes close up to the Gateway. It is very strong about the said gate-

way, but could easily be breached from the opposite side. It would not stand before a properly appointed force and a small field train—Arabs are determined customers, but it is probable the fellows who are now kicking up a row will have a lively sense of their own inferiority, when the Belgaum force approaches. This Fort is on the high road from Belgaum to Sholapoor and about forty miles from the former and only a short distance from the River Kistnah. In a few days we look for a full, true, and particular account of all which may have occurred, which we shall hasten to lay before our readers.

WE have extracted an account of the assumption of the sovereignty of New Zealand in the name and on the behalf of our sovereign, by Captain William Hobson of the Royal Navy. It is curious that there are two proclamations. By the first "the Northern Island only" is proclaimed, but by the second "the Southern Islands also commonly called "*the middle islands,*" the extent of sovereignty is there further more fully defined to be "the full sovereignty of the Islands of New Zealand extending from 34 degrees 30 minutes to 47 degrees 10 minutes South Latitude and between 167 degrees 5 minutes to 179 degrees of East longitude, in fact the whole of the New Zealand Islands. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the justice of such a measure, there can be none as to its policy. New Zealand may be confidently expected to be not the last in importance of the Colonies belonging to Great Britain. Enjoying a magnificent climate with a fertile soil, and great facilities for the growth of Flax and other staples, its vicinity to New South Wales presents an occasion of Commercial prosperity to both. The natives are a fine race of men, and once weaned from their savage habits may be converted into valuable members of the social state. The climate is delightful varying from 74 degrees in summer to 63 in winter. Since 1814 the Missionaries have had settlements there, and have reduced the language to writing, and published a Grammar of it and other works, and have been very successful in the peculiar field of their labours. Up to the present period a very unruly set of emigrants arrived in the Islands, and created much confusion, they were principally sailors from the Whaling Ships, escaped convicts from New South Wales, and other worthies of that stamp. These took different sides with the Chiefs in their sanguinary Wars, and lowered the British character in the eyes of the Natives. Latterly also the French have advanced pretensions to colonization though upon what principles we know not. It seems by common consent that those nations of Europe whose navigators first explored a new and unknown coast become entitled to its sovereignty, and though Tasman did it is believed first discover New Zealand, Captain Cook was the first who explored the Islands and laid down their proper position, however let this be as it may, it was clearly the interest of the British Government to secure so valuable an addition to the dominions of the British Empire, and we have no doubt they will be found to be truly so. As instances of the progress of civilization in the Colony, we quote the article we have alluded to from the New Zealand Gazette!!!

Jan. 25.—WE are at length enabled to announce that Nusseer Khan has at last positively delivered himself up. He surrendered to Lieutenant Wallace and was expected at Shikarpore, where Major General Brooks's force then was on the 11th of January. It is also stated in Camp that the Major General has received instructions from the Earl of Auckland to go through the pass and relieve General Nott. We may now congratulate ourselves upon the surrender of the head and front of the offending party. Without a leader of influence and with no legitimate cause for War, the Tribes will probably succumb, but the settlement of so many refractory and turbulent Mountaineers will require not only great political sagacity, but the demonstration of a strong force to second all our demands. We sincerely trust that our Forces will not be withdrawn from Scinde until its final pacification. The Authorities have had one lesson already, had the force under Sir Thomas Willshire remained in Scinde after the fall of Khelat, this second Campaign with all the loss of valuable life and the enormous expence of the present Armaments would have been avoided. We are fairly committed in Scinde, and we must stay there, that the acquisition will be for a time expensive and unprofitable there can be little doubt, but we must not confine our views of policy to the present day. We have now the Trade and Navigation of the mighty Indus at our command, and the whole Commerce of Scinde, the Punjaub, Affghanistan, Bokhara, and the States of Central Asia, should be calculated on as holding forth ultimate benefits to counterbalance all the outlay that has been incurred, and all the blood and treasure which has been lavished. Our Political position too in the North West stands on a proud pre-eminence. Russia foiled in her Diplomacy has recoiled within her own frontier, and sensible of the difference of meeting a first rate European power on the steppes of Asia to encountering the Nomade Tribes of those wilds, has negotiated with the Khan of Khiva, after a vain attempt to coerce him, while English influence has procured what the Russian Bayonet could not enforce, and the liberated Russian Captives who have groaned for years in hopeless slavery under savage masters, have experienced the power of the British name in the Desert, and been restored to their Families and friends by the mediation of an Officer employed by the Government of British India. This is indeed a subject for congratulation, as it exhibits our Native Country in an attitude which her children may well be proud of, as the deliverer of the oppressed and the liberator from the Captive's Chain. The Negro has long had her protection, but it was reserved to our own day to set free the European brother, and even of that Nation whose acts in that particular quarter of the world have been most hostile, intriguing and suspicious. To return to the subject of Scinde we are inclined to think that the Authorities are aware that there are some difficult tasks yet to be performed. Troops are still embarking and a portion of that useful and valuable Corps the Poona Irregular Horse has just sailed for Kurrachee, and we should imagine that no Troops can be better suited to keep the new Districts quiet than a body of men so constituted mounted and armed. On all occasions when they have been employed they have maintained their character for valour and good conduct, and in the event of more Cavalry being required we should think a few more rissalahs of such men would do infinite service in the Scindian Hills. The local Levies which have been made there have not we understand behaved well, nor in a newly conquered Country can any better conduct be looked for from them. The people from our own Provinces should be employed at first, and hereafter when our power and resources are more felt in the Country the local Corps might be formed. In the event of Major General Brookes relieving General Nott we suppose it will be permanently, and in that case there may be some grounds for the reports that have been circulated at divers times, that the Bombay Troops would occupy the country as far as Candahar. Should this be the case, the Bombay Army must be augmented and we have been informed that instructions have been received from Home for the formation of Two Light Infantry Corps and a Corps of Rifles, the latter to be formed immediately from the light Companies of several Regiments, while one of the Corps of Light Cavalry is to be changed to Lancers. We long ago advocated the arming of our Cavalry with spears, (a sort of hog spear the best) and think that if all our Regiments of Horse were armed with them they would be found more efficient for general service. We have been told indeed that while in Affghanistan the men of the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry learned the Lance Exercise from H. M. 16th and that they are very expert in the use of the weapon. Should this be the case that Corps may probably be distinguished by the selection and become the 1st Bombay Lancers. We shall look with anxiety for further News from the Camp, and what effect the surrender of Nusseer Khan has had on the Tribes. When our last News came away the Force expected to move in a few days and in the direction of the Pass, the Political Agent Mr. Ross Bell was with the force and his Assistant Captain Brown, of Kahun fame, negotiating with his old Antagonists the Murrees. The Bolan Pass is open and no opposition is expected to the advance of the Army.

Since writing the above we have received the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 14th of January which contains a letter from Dadur of the 14th November announcing the *Capture* of Nusseer Khan and his Mother and a fight between the Beloochees and the Right Wing of H. M. 40th Regiment and the 38th Bengal Native Infantry in which 5 or 600 of the Enemy were killed. This is passing strange, as our correspondent says nothing of any fight. A day or two however must set us right and in the mean time fight or no fight, the main fact of Nusseer Khan being in our hands is substantiated.

Jan. 27.—A very numerous and highly respectable Meeting of the Principal Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, assembled in the Town Hall yesterday at 3 o'Clock to frame an Address to Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA PRINCE ALBERT on the birth of the Princess Royal. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Chief Justice Sir John Awdry, and the Heads of all the Civil and Military Departments, as well as several of the leading Merchants attended the Meeting. At ½ past three the Chair was taken by L. C. C. Rivett Esq. the Sheriff, who briefly stated the objects of the Meeting and explained that the Peon who had been intrusted with the requisition had mistaken his orders, and thus few signatures were on the Paper, but that he had no doubt all would unite in loyalty on the present auspicious occasion, and be unanimous in voting the Address which would now be read. The Sheriff stated also that he was empowered by Sir James Carnac to affix his Signature to the petition and express his regret that his departure for Baroda prevented his attendance which he would have delayed for the purpose, but feared to encounter the approach of the hot weather in Guzzerat.

Sir John Awdry rose, and after a short and neat speech moved Resolution the 1st seconded by Framjee Cowasjee.

Resolution 1.—That a loyal and dutiful Address of congratulation to Her Majesty and Prince Albert on the auspicious birth of the Princess Royal be prepared for Signature.

Carried unanimously.

The Lord Bishop then rose and moved Resolution 2nd seconded by Jugganathjee Sunkersett Esq.

Resolution 2.—That the following be agreed to as the Address.

The Address.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"We the undersigned European and Native Inhabitants, of Bombay offer the tribute of our heartfelt congratulations to your Majesty, and your Majesty's Royal Consort, on the auspicious event which by the divine goodness promises continuance to your Majesty's Royal Line.

We rejoice to approach the Throne with the sincere expression of feeling personal as well as public, participating as subjects in the blessings of orderly succession to the rule of your Majesty's wide spread Empire, and sympathizing in an increase of domestic happiness so auxiliary to virtues which form the safeguard of Nations," !!

Address carried unanimously.

His Excellency Sir T. McMahon moved Resolution 3rd, seconded by Aga Mahommed Jaffer Esq.

Resolution 3.—That the Address shall remain for Signature at the Town Hall till Saturday Evening the 30th at 5 P. M.

Carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Mr. Farish moved Resolution 4th, seconded by J. Skinner Esq.

Resolution 4.—That the Governor in Council be requested to cause the Address to be transmitted to the Court of Directors in order to be presented in the usual mode.

Carried unanimously.

Sir John Awdry then rose and moved a vote of thanks to the Sheriff for his conduct in the Chair.

The Sheriff returned thanks and the meeting dispersed.

WE have been requested to state that Petitions are being got up to be signed by the general body of European and Native Merchants, and are now in a forward state of preparation to be addressed to the Two Houses of Parliament to induce them to take under their immediate consideration the present state of our relations with China, in order that vigorous and decisive measures may be adopted for the speedy, honorable and permanent settlement of our Commercial intercourse with that Country, which is of such value and importance to Great Britain and India, and from the continued interruption of which the best Interests of this Presidency are now severely suffering. The Petitions above alluded to, will be ready for general signature on Friday Morning next at the Exchange Room.

WE understand that it is in contemplation to call together a Meeting of the principal European and Native Gentlemen and particularly the latter, who possess Landed Estates, to take into consideration some plans for improving the Town of Bombay both as regards appearance and sanitory precaution. A new Street is proposed to be cut from the neighbourhood of Mombadavee Tank in the Bhendy Bazar Road to the corner of Market Street, where it issues on the Esplanade, and in almost a straight line with the Bazar Gate of the Fort, added to this, it is proposed to cover in all the noisome drains which generate pestilence in the Island, and if possible to cause a stream of water to flow through them by artificial means, this would require a Steam Engine and in Calcutta one is in constant use for the purpose. It is intended also to make other great improvements, and a Company will probably be formed ultimately for the purpose, and we think it would be a good speculation. We shall be sure to attend the Meeting when it takes place and report progress.

SHAH SHOOJAH'S health is said to be declining, and there is a probability that he will not remain long to cumber the throne of the Dooranee Empire. "Who is to be his successor?" is a question naturally asked and, we can only say we suppose Puppet the Second. Whoever in future is Sovereign of Affghanistan must submit to British tutelage and sway, or his reign will be of short duration. We are not aware who stands next heir to the Musnud, but we believe the Shah has a large Family, and as the English are legitimatists, we suppose the eldest will be called to the succession and be kept there so long as he is a good boy. If old Dost Mahomed was not such an independent fellow we should like to see him replaced on the throne by the British. He is much liked wherever he goes, and seems to have many requisites for Kingly Power. He is a sort of second Napoleon with his escort, and charms all the people around him by his cheerfulness and good humour. We must confess the Dost is rather a favorite of ours, and thinking he has had a bad run of luck, almost wish something would turn up in his favor which might be converted by our government to his advantage.

WE are truly sorry to find that the rumour of an augmentation of two Corps of Light Infantry, and one of Rifles to the Bombay Army, is after all no augmentation at all, as two of the present Corps are to be converted into Light Bobs, and the Flank Companies of others converted into Riflemen, however let it be put off as long as possible still it must come at last, we cannot go on as we are much longer, and the expedients of Local Corps, Irregular Horse &c. &c. will be found in the end almost as expensive and less to be depended on, than a regular addition to the Regiments of the line. The *Agra Ukhbar* in an article headed "*In the first review of our Military disgraces &c.,*" goes over the old ground of the inefficiency of the present number of officers for the wants of the Army, and justly censures the penny wise and pound foolish system of the Home Authorities. The state expenditure in India is certainly enormous, but not more than commensurate with the greatness of the Empire. The fault is that the outlay is not evenly balanced. The Civil Establishments of the Country are too onerous and burdensome, and the sum which goes to support extravagant Departments of that service, would suffice to furnish Troops enough to keep a whole district in subordination. With regard to the *Ukhbar's* proposition that additional Companies European Regiments should be raised, though desirable enough on many grounds, is now rendered unnecessary by the pacific attitude of affairs in Europe which allow of more of H. M. Regiments being sent out to this country. It is the Native Army which really wants improvement. Much has been done of late years to increase the comfort and respectability of the Native Officers of the Armies of British India, but we conceive much remains to be done. Natives in Civil employ actually attain situations as Mamletdars &c. in which they gain enormous salaries (for Natives) and lord it, over a large district sometimes for months without controul. The Soobedar Major of a Regiment when attaining the height of his ambition becomes a Killedar of some dismantled Hill Fortress, where he is in a manner isolated and obtains little consideration from his Native Brethren. The institution of the "order of merit" was good, but to make it more prized it would have been well to have attached very liberal pensions in the most deserving cases, and moreover if a few of the most distinguished were attracted to the presidency, and some Magisterial authority conferred on them, and great public respect and attention paid to them, we think it would be a highly politic measure. What can be better than the appointment to the command of the Tannah Rangers for a deserving Native Officer, and how much is that office coveted by the Native Commissioned Officers of the Bombay Army, and why? Because that officer is a person of no slight consequence in every point of view, and is constantly in communication with parties high in the service independent of all pecuniary considerations. The Native Officer of course can in no instance be allowed to command the European, but Parades of Exercise of the men might take place under the Senior Native officer in every Regiment and the principal Maœuvres translated and explained and furnished to every Native Officer. This would increase the respect of the men for them and be easily managed without affecting the discipline of a Regiment. In our opinion the Native Army is as trustworthy as ever, and the solitary case of the 2nd Bengal Light Cavalry should not be used as an eternal Text to refer to in proof of lukewarmness and disaffection among our Seapoys. Fear is contagious, one cowardly scoundrel may have hung back at the very critical moment of action, and indecision for an instant in such a crisis is from a single soldier confusion and disorganization often to a whole body. Too much has already been said on this subject, and if our Native Soldiers could read the public prints they would in no wise be obliged to the Press in general. The *United Service Gazette* has a very good suggestion in its columns of yesterday, and one which in days of yore we have advocated ourselves, and that is the establishment of an English School Master to every Regiment of Native Infantry. A knowledge of our language and a perusal of our works would go far to make the Native Soldier a better man. The few books sent to a Regimental Mahratta School are of course of use in learning that language, but though generally translations from English, quite fail to offer any good or useful information towards an acquirement of the Laws, Religion, Manners and Customs of the English People. The School Departments of Native Regiments want new modelling. The Pundit should know the English language, and the Education Society is daily turning out clever young lads with a competent knowledge of English, who would gladly grasp at employment if it was made more respectable and profitable. We shall return to this subject from time to time and advocate such improvements as may be of real benefit to our old friends the tried and trusty Seapoys.

Jan. 29.—WE lay before our readers a Petition from the Mercantile Community of Bombay to the Houses of Parliament on the subject of our present relations with China. This Port suffers more by the interruption of the Trade than perhaps any other in India, and the Custom House returns quoted in the Petition sufficiently prove the fact. The British Public have a decided right to remonstrate when they see their money lavished in feeble attempts, or fatal idleness, and we are glad to see such a Petition forwarded home, and would call on every one who has the Commercial prosperity of this Port at heart, to come forward and sign this Petition. It may be as well to remark that it will lie on the Table of the Exchange Rooms for signature the whole of this day, and we trust that it will bear the signature, of the whole European and Native Mercantile population on the Island.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned European and Native Merchants, Resident at Bombay, in the East Indies.

SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners are all engaged in Trade at Bombay, one of the most considerable and important branches of which trade has hitherto been the Commerce with China.

That previous to the late interruption the Annual Exports to China amounted to £2,668,503 and the Imports to £1,699,193—while it has always formed a most valuable channel of remittance, and afforded in this respect the greatest facilities to the direct trade between Great Britain and India; and has besides given employment to a large number of Vessels, not only belonging to Ship Owners in Great Britain, but also to Native Merchants resident in Bombay, the latter of burthen from 400 to 1400 Tons each solely engaged in this branch of Commerce.

That early in the year 1839, this valuable trade was suddenly interrupted, under circumstances so well known to your Right Honorable House as to render any detail of them here unnecessary, and up to the latest date from China, 7th December 1840, it was still obstructed.

That though a partial Trade has been carried on since the first interruption occurred, yet the Merchants generally have been unwilling to risk property in it; and this fact is evidenced by the official returns of the Bombay Custom House for the year from the 1st May 1839, to the 30th April 1840, which give the value of the Exports at

£634,240 and the Imports at £405,058, exhibiting a decrease from the amount already stated for the same period in 1838|39 of £2,034,263 in the Exports, and in the Imports £1,294,135. Not only, however, has the interruption of our free intercourse with China resulted in the depression of the direct trade with that country, but has also occasioned a serious and extensive derangement of the other branches of general trade.

That a period of nearly two years has now elapsed since the first obstruction of trade, and by the latest intelligence its speedy re-establishment on a firm, stable, and honorable footing, continues uncertain.

That your Petitioners without enquiring into the nature of the instructions received by the British authorities in China, or how they have been followed, would now briefly draw the attention of your Right Honorable House to the events as they occurred during this period. In May 1839, all British subjects were expelled from Canton, and the trade virtually closed. On the 21st June 1840 Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, with the First Division of the expedition, arrived at Macao, proclaimed a blockade of the River and Port of Canton, and sailed to the Northward. On the 28th idem, the Admiral also entered Macao, and two days afterwards followed Commodore Bremer with the Second Division. The 5th July was marked by the Capture of Chusan and the occupation of the Island by the British Troops. On the 29th July the Admiral, and Capt. Elliott the Superintendent, proceeded to Pe-chee-lee, where they arrived on the 10th August. On the 30th August, Capt. Elliott, held a conference with the Imperial Commissioner, Keshen, when it was arranged at the request of the latter, that further negotiation should take place at Canton, whether, it was understood, the Emperor would send a High Commissioner to treat on his part. On the 21st November the Admiral returned to Macao, and about the same time Keshen, the High Commissioner deputed by the Emperor, also arrived at Canton. On the 29th November, the resignation of the Admiral was publicly announced, and it was notified that his duties as Commissioner had devolved on the remaining Commissioner Capt. Elliott. On the 4th December at Canton, Keshen is stated to have declined to meet Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries, and that the latter gave notice that they would await him until the 17th, when, in the event of his non-arrival, they would immediately have recourse to hostilities—which is the latest intelligence your Petitioners have received.

That the demonstrations of the force of British arms which took place at Chusan, Macao, and on some occasions along the coast, struck terror and consternation for the time into the minds of such of the Chinese as were witnesses to them, and led all interested in the success of the expedition to anticipate the best results from its future progress, but in the interval which has been allowed to elapse, the effect has been greatly diminished, if not entirely lost, for it would appear by the last intelligence, that the Mandarins and other officers at Canton have again assumed the haughty tone of insolence which before marked their behaviour.

That though the facts already stated clearly demonstrate how much the interests of the Port of Bombay in particular are affected by whatever stops or interrupts the British Trade with China, and prove that your Petitioners are not led to make the present appeal to your Right Honorable House without strong and urgent reasons for so doing, yet in a general point of view the question is one of such magnitude and importance, involving as it does alike the direct trade between China and England, and that between India and China, and the large Revenues derived both by the British and Indian Governments from these important branches of Commerce, that your Petitioners are the more confident in now praying that your Right Honorable House may be pleased to take the subject of our present relations with China into early and favorable consideration, with the view of urging the Government to adopt such vigorous and decided measures as may seem to your Right Honorable House best calculated to effect the speedy renewal of the trade on a firm and permanent footing, such as may tend alike to the security of property and to the honour of the British name.

And your Petitioners &c.

THE Madras Papers of the 20th of January announce the sudden decease of their Commander in Chief Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, the cause appears to have been apoplexy. His Excellency had attended Council on the 19th Instant, and on his return was preparing for his Evening drive when he was suddenly attacked, and though copiously bled never rallied. He was a very distinguished officer and commanded a Body of the Spanish Cavalry during the Peninsular War with great honor to himself, and much to the satisfaction of his superior Officers, he was a K. C. B. and K. G. H. He arrived in Madras on the 1st of August, and zealously fulfilled his duties up to the time of his decease. He had much Indian experience, having served previously as Military Secretary to Lord William Bentinck when Governor General, and his loss will be severely felt by the Madras Army as he had every requisite for Command joined to much kindness of heart and private worth. His sudden death has caused universal regret at the Sister Presidency. Sir Robert Dick we believe as next senior officer will succeed to the command of the forces.

"It is with feelings of deep regret and concern that we announce the death of Sir SAMFORD WHITTINGHAM, Commander in Chief of this Presidency, which took place most unexpectedly yesterday evening, his Excellency having been to all appearance in perfect health a couple of hours previous. He had we hear attended a meeting of Council, and was preparing to take his evening drive, when alarming symptoms suddenly appeared, and notwithstanding the prompt exertions of medical aid, he was carried off by apoplexy after a very short interval. During the brief period His Excellency has held command of the Madras Army, his conduct has ensured him the esteem of all ranks by whom his loss will be deeply lamented.

Sir SAMFORD WHITTINGHAM was a Knight Commander of the Bath, a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and Colonel of H. M. 71st Regiment: he entered the service in 1803, attained his Lieutenant Colonelcy in 1811, was made Major General in 1825, and Lieutenant General in 1838, in which year the Colonelcy of the 71st Regiment was conferred upon him. He served with distinction throughout the Peninsular War, during greater part of which he commanded the Spanish Cavalry and was wounded at the battle of Talavera. Previous to his appointment of Commander in Chief at Madras, he held the Chief command in the Windward and Leeward Islands, and had also served in India as Military Secretary to Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK.

His appointment to the Command of this Presidency took place in November 1839; he sailed from England in the *Minerva* in April last and arrived at Madras on the 1st of August, when he immediately assumed the command. He shortly afterwards proceeded to the seat of Government at the Neilgherries to be formally sworn in as a Member of Council, and after inspecting the troops at Bangalore and other stations on his way back, returned to the Presidency in October. So suddenly and unexpectedly has the melancholy event taken place by which the Army has lost its Chief, that cards had been issued for a fancy ball at his residence to-morrow evening, and every preparation made for an entertainment on a grand scale—arrangements which the stroke of death has most awfully frustrated.

The remains of this gallant and much respected Officer, whose term of command here has been so brief, will be interred this evening at St. Mary's Church in Fort St. George, with all the honours due to his rank. The Flag staff and the Shipping in the Roads, have had their ensigns hoisted half mast high on the announcement of his death."—*Madras Spectator, Jan.* 20.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce direct me to request that you will do them the favor of giving publicity in your next issue to the subjoined communication, regarding the "Europe" Captain H. Cole, bound from London to this Port, which has been handed to them for the purpose by the gentlemen whose address it bears.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
T. J. A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
28th January 1841.

Per "John King."
Mauritius, 23rd November 1840.

MESSRS. FORBES & Co.
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,—We beg to inform you that the "Europe" Captain H. Cole, bound to your Port from Liverpool * put in here on the 15th instant, very leaky, and that the Cargo is now in the course of being discharged for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the leak. The vessel experienced very heavy weather to the Eastward of the Cape, and from her apparently shaken and weak condition, we are doubtful as to whether the repairs she will require can be effected in this Port, the Captain has however consigned himself to us, and we shall pay every attention to the interests of all parties concerned.

As we observe that you are consignees of part of the cargo, we send you this information for your government, and we should feel obliged if you would do us the favor to make it public at your Chamber of Commerce, for the benefit of the other consignees. We shall have this pleasure again after the survey on the vessel has been completed.

And we remain, meanwhile,
Dear Sirs, Yours faithfully,
HUNTER ARBUTHNOT & Co.

* This would appear to be an error, the Ship belonging to the Port of London.

BOMBAY TIMES,—JAN. 27.

"PERSIA.—Ally Shah, son of the late King of Persia, is determined to strike for the Throne; all the Hill chiefs and those in the South West of Persia, as well as the chief of the Chaub Arabs and the people of Kerman are in his favor, and will join him; besides this he has all the Priesthood of Persia with him; he would be sure of success if he had sufficient energy but there is another bar to it,—the Russians may think this a cause of interventiou under the guarantee treaty, and if such should be the case I suppose we shall not look quietly on. The whole of Persia is in a most unsettled state.

On the Coast of Arabia, exeept a few minor cases of Piracy which continually occur in order to keep their hand in, all is pretty quiet.

I have just got a note from the Resident to say, that from the letters from Erroom he is informed the Russian Emperor has made peace with the Khan of Khiva, and no doubt on the subject."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 1st. Ship Sycee, D. Jolly Master from Liverpool 19th August 1840. *Passenger*—J. W. Younghusband Cadet.

Do. D. Lady Clarke, A. Lawrence, Master from Singapore 20th Nov. 1840. *Passengers*—Lord Jocelyn, Major Cooper, R. Irish, Lieut. Little, Madras Artillery, A. G. Dallas, Esq.

Do. Do. Barque Resolution, R. White Master from Singapoore 11th Nov. 1840. *Passenger*—Capt. Gordon, 13th M. N. 1.

Jan. 3rd, The E. I. C. Steamer Berenice, W. Lowe, Esq. Comr., from Persian Gulf left Bussora 25th, Bushire 26th and Muscat 30th Dec. *Passengers*—Asst. Surgeon McKenzie and 2 Servants, one Arab and Servant from Muscat.

Do. 4th. Ship Charles Grant, W. Pitcairn, Master, from London left England 1st Sept. and Point de Galle 20th Dec. *Passengers*—A. J. Thomson, and A. P. Campbell, Cadets, 3 Native Servants.

Jan. 8th, Barque Singapore Packet, F. W. Tingate, Master, from China 4th Nov. Singapore 24th Nov. and Penang 10th Dec. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Tingate and Child, Lieut. A. W. Jerningham of Her M. Ship Wellesley.

Do. Brig Midas, P. Keir, Master, from New Castle 7th June.

Do. 9th, Barque Mary Ann, Thomas Bolton, Master, from Sydney 11th October.

Do. Ship Samdany, Hajee Abboobucker Nacodah, from Cannanore 24th Dec.

Do. Ship Tweed, Robert Lawson, Master, from Liverpool 20th Augt.

Do. Ship Hugh Walker, John Bogg, Master, from Greenock 23d Augt.

Do. 10th, Barque Corsair, James Fraser, Master from China 11th Nov. and Singapore 30th Nov. *Passenger.*—Mr. J. Frances.

Jan. 11th Ship Shakspeare, George Henderson Master, from, Liverpool 14th Augt.

Do. Do. Atiet Rahimon, W. C. Lugrin Master, from Calcutta left Sand Heads 14th Dec. arrived at Allepee 27th. *Passenger.*—Thomas Fallon Merchant.

Do. Do. Barque Soobrow, W. S. Carnegy Master, from Karrack 27th Dec. 1840. *Passenger.*—Captain T. Jackson 1. N., A. H. Percival Esqre. 29 Europeans, 4 children, 22 natives, 4 Invalids from the Persian Gulph.

12th Do. Mary Gordon, J. Thomas Master, from China 23d Nov. and Singapore 11th Dec. Passengers.—Capt. and Mrs. McGregor, 1 Parsee, 4 Servants.

12th Do. Ship Dauntless, W. Miller, master from Sydney 18th October 1840. Passenger.—G. Aspinall.

Jan. 12th—The E. I. C. Steamer Cleopatra, Lieut F. P. Webb, comg. from Suez 16th Dec. touched at Aden Jan. 3rd. Passengers.—Mrs. Turton and 9 children, Mr. Guizins, Tutor, Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht, Major and Mrs. Campbell, capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. G. Grant and 1 child, Lieut. Singleton. J. H. Putt Esq. J. R. McKenzie, Esq. J. S. Wooler Esq. J. Finlay Esq. J. P. Wilson, Esq, A. Scott, Esq. J. Paterson, Esq. R. Fisher, Esq. G. P. Eaton, Esq. G. Adam, Esq. charles Forbes, Esq. Dr. Morgan, Mr. G. Baines, Lieut. Drought I. N., Lieut Fenwick, 10th Regt Lieut. Vincent, 10th Regt.

Do. Portuguese Brig of War Cassadore Affrican. Juranio Romero, Master, from Damaun. Passenger.—1 Portuguese.

Jan. 16th, H. C. Brig Palinurus, Lieut J. S. Grieve, comg. from Karrachee 11th Jan. Passengers.—Mrs. Chadwick and 2 chiuren, 1 European and 4 Native Servants, Mrs Short, 2 females 40th regt. and 1 child.

Do. 17th, Ship Ramsay, Thomas Hamlin, Master from Greenock 8th August.

Jan. 18th, Barque Sovereign, W. C. Hurd, Master, from Vandieman's Land 11th Nov.

Do. Arab Ship Futtay Moombaruck, Nacodah, Abdulla, from calcutta 28th Dec.

Do. 19th, Grab Brig Lodense, coonjee, Nacodah, from Ponany touched at cochin, 3 months on her passage.

Jan. 20th, Ship Hindostan, John campbell, Master, from china 30th Nov. and Singapore 14th Dec. Passenger.—W. F. Gray Esq.

Do. Arab Ship Hamoushaw, ——Nacodah, from calcutta 14th Dec.

Jan. 21, Ship Bombay castle, D. Baxter, Master, from china 3d October, Manilla 24th November, and Singapore 7th December. Passengers—Sir Harry Darell, Bt., Sir Wm. MacGregor Bt., captain and Mrs. Parry, D. Kennedy, Esq., W. N. Merrett Esq., and 1 female native servant.

Do. 22, Ship Thomas coutts, R. E. Warner, master, from London 2d Sept. Passenger—Revd. and Mrs. Morrison, Revd. and Mrs. Menge, captain and Mrs cooper, H.M 40th; Ensign Montgomery 13th; Ensign Hunter 17th; Ensign Horey 40th; Lieut. Ponsonby 22d N I, Mrs Shover, Miss Ranelaud Mr and Mrs Fallon, Ensigns Hodgson, Grime, Groupe, Webster, Weston, Sewell, Boyce, Brasnell, Madden, Brodie, Brown and Batty, Mr Hocy, and 3 servants.

Do 23, Barque Futtell Barree, Abdulla Gool Mahomed Nacoda, from Malacca 40 days on her passage. Passenger—1 Arab.

Do Do H Schooner Royal Tiger, Lieut H H. Hewitt, comg from Persian Gulf 6th January Passenger—Lt Ford I. N and one seaman.

January 30th, Ship Sir Edward Paget, P. campbell, Master from London 1st September,—Passengers: captain and Mrs. and Master cooke, captain and Mrs, McLean, Mrs. Dixon, Miss McNats, Mrs, Leggett, Mr, Shollowe, Messrs. Palin and Lawrie, cauets; Mr. Pelly. Mrs. Woodburn, and Mrs. Evecst, steerage Passengers; 150 Men, Women and children company's Service.

January 31st Barque Arab, F, Hedges Master, from Singapore 7th December,—Passengers: Mrs, Hedges and 2 children and 1 Servant.

SAILED.

Jan. 1st. Ship Hydroos, Mahomed Abram Nacodah, to Calcutta. *Passenger*—Mr. Hobson.

Do. Do. E. I. C. Steamer Victoria, Lieut. H. A. Ormsby, Comg. to the Red Sea. *Passengers*—Mrs. Sparrow, Capt. J. Pepper, Mrs. Moore, Captain J. Rees, Lieut. Evans, Miss Sutherland, Mrs Hathway and son, Mrs. Troward, Dr. H. Johnston, Mr. G. F. Hughes. Capt. and Mrs. Bayley and a child, Capt. and Mr. Wilson and two children, Edward Antonio Muzard Esq. Antoine Vincent Vives Esq., Ruman Tizen Esq. Capt. Eastwick, Mr. Edward Williamson, F. Hutchinson Esq., M. R. Daniel Esq., Dr. Nesbett R. N. Capt. Dicy. Lord Jocelyn, 6 European and 4 Native servants.

Jan. 2nd, Ship Malabar, R. Pollock, Master to London. *Passengers*—Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Skyllir, Mrs. Leighton, Miss Leighton, Miss Strakin and 3 Children, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Shortt and 3 Children, Mrs. Croker, Mrs Naylor, and 2 Children, J. M. Davis Esq. Capt. Miller, Lieut. Davies, Capt Naylor, incharge of Invalids, F. Bourchier Esq. Lieut, Col. Leighton, Major Gibson, Mr. Wright and Invalids.

Do. 3rd, Ship Fazel Currim, Mahomed, Rajack Nacodah, to Calcutta. *Passengers.*—5 Natives.

Do. do. Ship Futtay Rahimon, Shaboobin Tyeb, Nacodah, to Judda.

Do. 4th, American Brig Rattler, F. Brown, Master, to Zanzibar and Salun. *Passenger.*—Ali Abdulla.

Do. 5th, Barque Woodman, John Good, Master, to Liverpool. *Passengers*—James Lewis Esq. John Hall Esq. James McIntyre.

Jan. 6th. Ship Childe Harold, G. Willis, Master to Cape and London. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Townsend, Miss Townsend, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Goode. Mrs, Ramsay, Mrs. James, Mrs. Watts, Mrs. Cotton, Mrs. Kelly, Miss Howe, E. H. Townsend Esq. Capt. Wells, Capt. Austin Capt Cotton, Capt. Johnson, Lieut. Kelly, 19 Children, 15 Servants, and 56 Invalids.

Do. 7th, Ship Herefordshire. H. T. Moore, Master, to London—*Passengers*—Mrs. Col. Wood, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. Blenkard, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Capt. Blackall, Capt. Long, Capt. Dempster, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. Bradford, 18 Children.

D. 7th, The E. I. C. Schooner Mahi, Lieut. J. Bird, Comg. to Persian Gulf.

Do. Ship Brilliant, R. Barr Master, to Greenock.

Jan. 9th, Ship Futhel Currim, Hajee Sallia, Mahd. Arbee Nacodah, to Malabar Coast and Mocha. Passengers—19 Natives.

Jan. 10th Ship Charlotte, C. L. Leibswager to China. Passengers.—Mrs. Cracy, 3 Masters Baretto.

Do. Barque Mor, Adam Young Master, to China.

Jan. 13th, Ship Helena, John Denning, Master, to Cannanore, Colombo, and Calcutta. Passengers,—Mr. and Mrs. Stewart.

Do. Barque Francis Spaight, Thomas Winn, Master, to Malabar Coast and London.

Jan. 14th, Ship Superior, C. Johnston, Master, to Liverpool.

Do. 16th. Barque Alexander Robertson, R. Brown, Master, to Colombo. Passenger.—Lieut. Col. Singleton.

Do. Ship Helen, W. J. Hicks, Master, to Singapore and China.

Do. 17th, Barque Resolution, R. White, Master to Ceylon, and Madras. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Putt, Mr. J. Wilson, for ceylon, Mr G. N. Adam and Mr Finlay for cannanore and Madras.

Do. 18th. Brig Freak, T. J. Suffield, Master, to Singapore. Passengers.—47 convicts.

Do. The E. I. C. cutter Margaret, Munjee Ally Syrang, to Sea.

Do. 19th, Duke of Lancaster, J. Hargraves, Master, to china.

Do. Barque Mary Bulmer, R. Cant, Master to Liverpool.

Jan. 20th, Princess charlotte, M. King, Master, to Liverpool Passenger.—Lieut. Bathurst.

Do. Brig Midas. P. Keir, Master, to Aden.

Do. Ship Strabane, John Bowen, Master to clyde.

Do. The F. I. c. Iron Steamer Medusa. Mr. H. Dawson, in charge to Kurratchie.

Do. Steamer Zenobia, Lieut. R. Ethersey comg. to Tankara Bunder.

Jan 23 Barque Hopkinson, c. R. Stephens, Master, to Quilon, Madras and calcutta. Passengers—W. Nash Esq., A. Scott Esq., W. F. White, Esq.

Do. Do. Brig Onyx, John Brown, Master, to colombo.

Do. 24. Barque Adele, G. Middleton, Master, to calcutta.

Do. 25, Ship Samdany, Shaboo bin Tyeb Nacodah, to Muscat.

Do. Do. The E. I. c. Schooner Emily, Mr. H. Blower, comg. to Sea.

Jan. 28th.—Ship Nurbudda, F. Patrick, Master to Malabar coast, Madras and calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At Jaulnah, on New year's day, by the Revd. John M'Evoy, A. M., Captain Fishe, Madras Horse Artillery, to Marianne, second daughter of the Revd. A. Ardagh, of Moyglare in the county Kildare, Ireland.

At the Principal Emaumbarh, on Monday the 18th January 1841, Mirza Golam Hosine, eldest Son of Mirza Ali Mahomed, Grand Son of the late Mahomed Ali Khan Shooshtry, to Amenah Begum, only Daughter of the late Mirza Abbas bin Mahomed Ali Khan Shooshtry, of Bombay.

BIRTHS.—In the Fort, on the night of the 2d January, Mrs. J. S. Hynes, of a son.

At Kavel, on the 5th January, Mrs. Francisco Salvador de Silva, of a son.

At Belmont, Mazagon, on the 7th January, the lady of James Wright, Esq., of a daughter.

At Mhow, on the 5th of January, the lady of Captain Birdwood, 3d Regt. of a son.

On the 1st January, at Kaira, the lady of Charles Thatcher Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

On the 12th January, at Byculla, the lady of Major John Lloyd, Artillery, of a son.

On the 24th December, at Deesa, the lady of Lieut. W. B. Salmon, Sub Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

At the Neilgherry hills, on the 2nd January, the lady of Major Havelock, H. M. 4th Light Dragoons, of a son.

At Camp Deesa, on Wednesday the 6th January, the lady of Lieut. W. H. S. Hadley, H. M. 2d or Queen's Royal Regt., of a daughter.

At Poona, on the 15th January, the lady of Lieut. Col. Pennycuick, C B., K. H., H. M. 17th of Regt., a son.

At Sukkur, on the 6th January, the lady of Major Walter Smee, 5th N. I. of a daughter.

At Kandallah on the 20th instant, the Lady of Captain George Keith Erskine, Commandant of the Poona Irregular Horse, of a son and heir.

At Bombay, 31st January 1841, the Lady of Geo. Pollexfen, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—Killed in an Attack on the Army of Nusseer Khan at the Pass of Goodar near Gundava, on the 1st December 1840, Lieut. and Quarter Master Lodge, 25th Regiment Bombay N. I., in the 20th year of his age, most deeply and sincerely regretted by his brother officers, as well as those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His body was brought to camp near Kotrah and there interred in the Garden of Sardar Mahomed Khan. Such was the high esteem in which this brave and amiable officer was held by his comrades of all ranks, that his remains were borne to the grave by the Sepoys of his Regiment conjointly with the officers present in camp—all the men off duty voluntarily attending the funeral.

At Bombay, on the 7th January, Mr. Sub-Conductor Couldray, leaving a wife and a large circle of friends to bemoan his loss.

Drowned, on the 29th September last, when attempting to save property from the wreck of the ship Callon Young, in Macao roads, Frederick William Welsford, aged 29 years, of the 2d Battalion Bombay Regiment of Artillery, whose untimely loss will be long and deeply felt by his afflicted widow, his parents, and a large circle of acquaintances.

At Kurrachee, on the 24th December, Harriet Adalaide, infant daughter of Capt. F. Williams, 2d Grenadier Regt., aged 7 months.

At Kurrachee, on the 6th January, Mr. Deputy Assistant Commissary A. Gourley, in charge of the Ordnance Department at that station, aged 48 years.

At Cotabah, on the 21st January, Amelia Elizabeth, infant daughter of Mr. T. Selby, aged 3 months.

At Tannah, on the morning of the 17th January, Edward, 2d son of Mr. and Mrs. Mungavin, aged 13 years and 5 months, deeply regretted by his parents and all to whom he was known.

At Bombay, on the 24th January, Mr. J. R. Dunstan, aged 38 years.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES—At Dinapore, on the 14th December, by the Reverend R. Eteson, Charles Ricketts Mailing, Lieutenant 28th Regiment Native Infantry, to Christiana Eliza, daughter of Major Bunbury, commanding 40th regiment native infantry.

At Calcutta, at St. James' Church by the Reverend R. B. Boswell, A. B., J. B. Lock, Esq., 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late William May, Esq., Bridgewater, Somerset.

By special Licence, in St, George's Church, Cape Town, on the 1st October, by the Reverend George Hough, M. A., Robert Blackall, Esq., Lieutenant Colonel honorable east india company's service Bengal establishment, to Miss Aletta Matilda Baynes.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 21st December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Veneroble Archdeacon Dealtry, Mr. G. R. Cline, of Allahabad, to Miss Margaret Douglas Incell, a ward of the Upper Orphan School.

At Calcutta, on the 26th December, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend H. Fisher, W. E. Money Esq. B. C. S., to Anne Jean Turnbull, daughter of M. H. Turnbull, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 28th December, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Reverend Dr. Charles, Captain W. C. McLeod, of the Madras establishment, to Miss J. A. McLeod, daughter of the late D. McLeod, Esq., M. D.

At Calcutta, on the 29th December, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend H. Fisher, C. B. Thornhill, Esq. C. S., to Ellen, daughter of W. Sultan, Esq. of Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park.

At Bankipore, Patna, on the 26th December, by the Reverend W. Sturrock, Mr. W. H. Jones, to Miss Louisa Letitia Love.

At Chittagong, on the 12th December, by the Reverend R. H. Shepherd, the Honorable E. P. R. Hastings, to Caroline Sarah, eldest daughter of George James Morris Esq. civil service.

At Monghyr, on the 31st December, by special license, by the Reverend A. Leslie, James Fulton, Esq. of Sooltangunge, to Selina Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Peter Palmer, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 4th January, at the old or Mission Church, by the Reverend R. R. Boyes, Captain C. Griffin, 51st regiment B. N. I., to Miss Eliza Kingston.

At the Cathedral, on the 6th January, by the Reverend Henry Fisher, senior, the Reverend Frederick Fisher, M. A., to Susannah Anna, second daughter of the late William Leycester, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Calcutta, on the 4th January, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Palmer, C. Honey, Esq. of Purneah, to Emma Louisa, daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Walker, of the Bengal Army.

At Burdwan, on the 1st January, by the Reverend J. Weitbreght, W. Bennett, Esq. to Mrs. Cadet relict of the late Joakim Anthony Cadet, Esq., of Burdwan.

At Agra, on 31st December, by the revd. J. J. Moore, G. H. M. Alexander, Esq., civil service, to Henrietta, second daughter of the late Captain James Read, 1st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

BIRTHS.—At Dum-Dum, on Sunday, the 20th December, the lady of Assistant Surgeon T. S. Lacy, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 25th December, Mrs. G. W. Scott, of a son.

In Chowinghee, on Saturday morning, the 26th December, Mrs. F. Weston Jones, of twins (boys).

At Jaunpore, on the 15th December, the Lady of Sullivan Becher, Esq., civil service, of a son.

At Gorruckpore, on the 16th December, the lady of Lieutenant F. C. Maitland, Interpreter and Quarter Master, 4th Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

At Sea, an board the *St. George*, the lady of Colonel Alves, of a daughter.

At Sea, on board the *St. George*, the lady of captain F. B. Boileau, of a daughter.

At Chinsurah, on the 1st January, the lady of H. P. Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 17th December, the lady of H. M. Elliot, Esq., C. S., of a son.

At Monjoult, Tirhoot, on the 27th December, the lady of P. Crump, Esq., of a daughter.

At Agra, on the 27th December, the lady of J. H. Mathews, Esq., pay-master her majesty's 31st foot, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 5th January, the lady of Captain Auchmuty Tucker, 9th cavalry, of a daughter.

At Chinsurah, on the 3d January, Mrs. Brady, the wife of Captain Brady, of a son.

At the Residency House, Juugypore, on the 7th December, the lady of J. M. de Verinne, Esq., of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 25th December, the wife of Mr. William Smith, late an Ensign in the 58th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Singapore, on the 24th November, the lady of Captain James Ramsay, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

At the Lucknow Residency, on the 3d January, the lady of Colonel Caulfield, C. B., of a son.

DEATHS.—At Dacca, on the 6th December, Monsieur B. F. E. de Solminihac, aged 52 years.

At Meerut, on the 11th December, after a few days illness, of fever, in the 29th year of his age, Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of the civil service. His untimely death will be long and deeply deplored by his disconsolate widow, numerous relatives and friends.

At Cape Town, on the 18th September, at Herschell Lodge, Claremont, Captain Thomas Harris, aged 41 years, sincerely lamented.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 21st December, at the residence of Newab Tuhower Jung with whom he had been residing for the last 3 years, Nawab Mehdy Kooly Khan Bahadoor, of Patna.

At Sea, on the 17th November last, on board the ship *Robert Small*, Mr. James Graham, aged 23 years and 6 months, surgeon to the ship, youngest son of the late Charles Graham, Esq. of the Honorable East India Company's Maritime Service, and of Gregstone, Fifeshire.

At Fort William on the morning of the 24th December, Francis Hugh, the infant son of quay sergeant A. Douglas, Town Major's department aged 2 months and 8 days.

At Goruckpore, on the 20th December the Reverend F. Wybrow, Church-Missionary, after an illness of eleven days.

At Chittagong, on the 15th December, Eliza Anne, daughter of J. McCallum, Esq. aged 2 years 1 month and 7 days.

At Tirhoot, on the 20th October, Miss H. A. Shouldham, aged 26 years.

At Meerut, on the 13th November Mary only child of Captain William Wilmer, 16th lancers, aged 15 months and 17 days.

In Camp, at Kurnaul, on the 12th December, W. Roff, Riding Master 9th light cavalry, after a long and severe illness an honest man and good soldier, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

At Loodianah, on the 14th December, Jane Campbell the beloved wife of Captain Edward John Watson, 59th Regiment B. N. I. and third daughter of the late Robert Mosely Thomas, of Calcutta, aged 25 years and 10 months.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 25th December, Peter Samuel Charles, only son of M. P. Foster junior, aged 21 days.

At Dinapore, on the night of the 24th December of fever, Baboo Hurrochunder Chatterjee much regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, both European and native.

At Calcutta, on the 2d January, Mrs. Sarah Mosely, aged 33 years, 10 months and 2 days, deeply regretted by all her friends and relatives, and leaving two young children and a disconsolate husband to bemoan their loss.

At Dinapore, on the 18th December, Elizabeth the infant daughter of captain Rutherford, 28th Regiment N. I. aged 3 months and 3 days.

At Kishnaghur, on the 1st January, Maria Agnes, the infant daughter of C. Whitemore Esq. C. S.

At Calcutta, on Monday the 4th January miss Adelaide Rose Echaud aged 30 years.

At Calcutta, on Monday the 4th January, Mrs. Louisa Mendes the beloved wife of Mr. L. Mendes printer, leaving 5 helpless children and numerous relatives and friends to bemoan their irreparable loss; aged 27 years 9 months and 19 days.

At Sea, on board the ship Scotia, on the 9th February 1840, Jeanie, the infant daughter of Major A. H. S. Mountain of her majesty's 26th Regiment aged 1 year 9 months and 11 days.

At Dinapore, on the 31st December Mrs. Harriet Charrier, widow of Mr. Charrier agent, aged 36 years.

At Manilla, on the 10th October, William Savell Davy Esq. M. D. in the 32d year of his age, much regretted.

On board the Asia Felix, on his passage to Macao Captain James, L. Landers of the Transport Roboyany.

At Benares Secrole, on the 1st January Mrs. Jacoba Jessamina Ryan Widow of Henry Ryan Esq. of Ireland at the advanced age of 84 years.

At Singapore on the 17th November Alexander Graham youngest child of Dr. and Mrs. Montgomerie, aged 16 months.

At Sea, on board the Amelia Thomson on the 2nd October last, Lieutenant Edward Henry Lynch Moore 33d Regiment N. I.

Affghanistan and the Punjaub.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

LORD KEANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGRA UKHBAR.

Sir,—The enclosed letter which I sent some days ago to the Editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, may I request you will publish by all people in this country.

Your's obediently,
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

LORD KEANE.

The liberty of the press is our only resource,
It will command an audience ! !

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir,—As there was not a single writer besides myself who came forward *at the time* and cried out against the murder of the prisoners at Ghuznee, I am delighted to find by Dr. Kennedy's book that he also has given a full account of this infamous proceeding! The *Agra Ukhbar* in which my letter appeared justified the act, and as several of the *Englishman's* correspondents denied that it took place, I wrote to the Editor of that paper; but he did not choose to insert my letter, for he is a gentleman who only publishes what answers his own purposes; he is one of those liberals who are not lovers of the truth! and when there is nothing to be gained by enlightening, he will keep people in the dark!

I neither write, Sir, for profit, or to please the Editors of the papers, and I can lay my hand upon my heart and declare fearless before God, that I have no private feelings to gratify in holding Lord Keane up to public scorn!

Dr. Kennedy seems to think that his Lordship cannot be blamed for the murder of the prisoners by Shah Soojah. The Superintending Surgeon would have the Envoy only called to an account; but as these miserable wretches were *British prisoners*! (for even the Shah's troops who took them were under Sir John's command,) if they were put to death without knowledge or consent of the Commander-in-Chief, he should not have allowed such an act to have passed without a comment! I fear, however, that he would *not* have objected to the butchering of the prisoners on the 22nd, for he gave the order (as I stated at the time) that no mercy should be shown on the following morning. Nothing more horrible was ever perpetrated even by Ali Pasha! and I have sent a statement of the proceedings at Ghuznee to the Editor of every periodical at Home, from the *Edinburgh Review* to the *Age* newspaper. I have written also to Lord Brougham, the Bishop of Exeter, O'Connel, Hume, Sir F. Burdett, and D. W. Harvey. If these gentlemen shrink from their duty, and neglect calling on Lord Keane to answer so serious a charge—I care not; but I will *never* let the subject rest! I will agitate the business again and again! and History shall record the fact that orders were given by a British General to *massacre the garrison of Ghuznee!* Let General Sir J. Thackwell and Sir R. Sale be called on for their evidence, and let them deny what I have stated if they dare, with their *hand* upon the *Bible!*

Yours obediently,
THERE IT IS YOU SEE.

THE 2ND CAVALRY.

"Popular Education. A Farce, performed daily.
Dramatis Personæ. Clerk, Jailor, Two Children &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
Clerk—" Prisoners—You stand indicted for stealing one black-pudding which one pendy—Are you Guilty, or not Guilty?
Jailor—(aside to the Children) say, not Guilty!
Children—Not Guilty,
Clerk—How will you be tried?
Jailor—(prompting) say, By God and my country.
Children—By God and my country!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGRA UKHBAR.

Sir—Some of the reasons assigned by or for the men of the 2nd Cavalry, having fled before an enemy, may appear to the unacquainted so plausible, and so much to be attended to, that it behoves every Cavalry Officer publicly to refute and expose the incorrectness of them, so that the Government may not be misled by the loud voice of the many and designing, as well as the ignorant on such matters, for should a feeling of pardon rise in favour of the Dastards, from that moment may be dated the decline or fall of the supremacy of the British in India, through the inevitable flight of their Army whenever exposed to an opposing enemy.

When first the calamity relative to the 2nd Cavalry became known in India, it came attended with a report, nay belief, that "the want of confidence, or hatred, or uselessness of the straight sword, had caused it; so much so that *throughout India* it was by universal voice echoed and credited, and that weapon, together-with-the-soldier, at once shared the blame, and the Government also for having sanctioned their introduction. That error subsided or like the Monsoon blew itself out, but not without having provided another apple which was, that "the food served out (the rations) to the 2nd Cavalry having been Regimentally disapproved was forced upon them by the General commanding," with an anathema and "take it or starve." The life of the rumour was very ephemeral, and it was succeeded by the more fearful one.—that "the Officers of the 2nd Cavalry not havinn songht investigation into what "Old Correspondent" calls, "the murder of the 2nd Cavalry Trooper by order of Lord Keane" 'twas agreed by the men of that Corps, that they would sacrifice their Officers the very first opportunity, by fight from action, and thus at once revenge themselves and bring eternal discredit on their European Officers." This report found a ready echo for 'tis pleasing (but I refer you to Byron for what is pleasing) and continue the catalogue of "why and because." Another reason assigned was that "the Corps had been injudiciously and annecessarily harassed by the Queen's General" of that little Army, and for which the Cavalry took revenge—

"'The hearers of the case became repeater,
Then Actors, Inquisitors and Judges,
Some for amusement, others for old grudges."

Then came the natural excuse (the excuse which I am desirous of calling particular attention to) and which received its birth from the bad, disaffected, the useless, the superseded of all Corps, namely that "on account of young men, having been promoted over the heads of the seniors, the seniors felt aggrieved and resentful, and the whole Corps thus became disaffected both owards their Officers and the Government, and took the method of disgracing the service in hopes of bringing back through fear of future misconduct before an enemy, the old (and I think much to be condemned) regulation, of promoting the oldest on the Roll;" this, the men of the class above named, cling to pertinaciously, for 'tis the only chance they have of being raised to promotion they neither deserve or would credit, and I sincerely trust the Government will be sufficiently firm and heedless of this false voice, to insure the efficiency of their service, which can only be accomplished by promoting to the higher grades (when vacancies occur) men who have both mental and bodily power, and who have never enough left to be able to manage their own horses, as well as the men over whom they are placed. (And is this the case with the Native Officers, promoted daily simply on account of long service, or through the fear of commanding Officers being called to account for passing over old Soldiers? Truth will certainly answer in the negative, although I am perfectly aware that the Passee of both colours will vociferate a yea for reasons, the sons of nature will answer.) The circumstance of publicly investigating promotions after they have taken place, has done infinite injury to the minds and discipline of the natives, and certainly the Corps most fit for active service (as far as the eye no man can judge) are those where the solitary claim of age has been in a measure overlooked, by promoting to the higher grades Natives of energy and efficiency: at the same time I would ask if it would not be advisable to remove from Corps, all those of every grade (passed over for promotion) forming them into Veteran Corps, which might furnish for Civil employ men capable of much mental labour long after the physical had forsaken them, and who would certainly prove more deserving servants of Government than nine-tenth of the fawning favourites promoted to place by Civilians, through the desire to their Tesildars and others, for reasons better understood than named. In conclusion I will ask, nay I may fearlessly state that none of the above seasons or any yet given by any of your Correspondents caused the melancholy recent event, for start up who may, placed excuse after excuse, thrust into the lips of these miscreants any language or any extenuating cause, sift the business to the bottom, apply or misapply any reasoning in attempted excusation of the crime the 2nd have been guilty of, do all this, do more, but the true cause will stand out in too high relief for disguise, and although it is written with the deepest sorrow. The originator of the whole of he conduct of the men of the 2nd Cavalry was tndeniable, unpardonable, unqualified, detestable, damnable cowardice, and hereafter there is no confidence to be placed either by the Government or their Officers in any such men. Whatever Lord Keane may have done unwisely, 'tis essential a General placed as he was, should *enforce* his orders, even if it were by the most summary proceeding, it may not be law but it is good Generalship, and may save the life of thousands by the sacrifice of one. And whatever the outcry may be on the name given to the act, Lord Keane issued an order, it was immediately disobeyed. The General found it necessary to make an example, he was in an enemy's, a dangerous country, the example *was* made*, the offender in the act of the offence was shot! Now yell upon it those who like, I shall write no more, for in feelings on this matter I am opposed to all your other Correspondents, and say Lord Keane did but his duty, tho' in an unwise way.

Yours obediently,
BENGAL CAVALRY.

26th December 1840.

The news from Affghanistan this week is devoid of interest, indeed the few communications that have reached us, are rather of a retrospective nature and consist chiefly of comments on the late campaign. Warlike proceedings are suspended for the present, but it is generally believed that the season will open by a movement upon Heerat. The *Fisc* of His Majesty, Shah Soojah the chief element in adjusting the affairs of a disturbed and unsettled country like Affghanistan, is in a very empty condition, and what arrangements are to be made to supply this serious deficiency do not appear to be known. We have gained the country, but are apparently at a loss what to do with it. Sir William McNaghten will, it is said, soon follow Sir W. Cotton, and return to India.

Dost Moohumud is pursuing his journey to the provinces. The 2d Cavalry form a part of his escort, but are not allowed to mount their horses. They are forced to trudge on foot, and are, we understand, to be signally disgraced at Ferozepore or Kurnaul in the presence of the other Cavalry Regiments at these places.

The approach of Colonel Pew has brought the refractory Chief of Kaluk to his senses, and he has given up possession of his Fort to Major Forster. It will we understand, be dismantled by a party from Colonel Pew's detachment, which returns to Nusseerabad.

The plot is thickening at Lahore, and the last intelligence states, that Shere Singh had abdicated at the persuasion of the fair widow of Khurruck Singh, who is rehearsing to appear in the part of a Punjaub Semiramis; and fled at the instigation of his own fears, where, few know, and fewer care. Rajah Deean Singh is closely leagued with the Lady, and their united influence is now paramount at Lahore. What turn matters will take, we cannot conjecture, but a union between this woman and Deean Singh, bodes a fearful offspring of crime and cruelty. *Non gladium puero, non feminæ regnum* is true in the East, if not in the West: and, we confess, we see no satisfactory termination of affairs in the Punjaub, but the interference of the British Government.

A portion of the Press and many "private politicians" have indeed challenged the correctness of our opinion, with regard to the occasion for our interference in the internal management of the Punjaub; the integrity of which, however, they do not explain to us, how it is to be preserved without our interference. That its union with our provinces will be an event of no remote occurrence few will venture to deny, though they may dispute the right in bringing it about, and our critics, even appear to have a very lively sense of the expediency of its appropriation, though a little coy at the laying on of violent hands without either an invite or provocative. But in the decision of a matter of such grave, such national importance as the question, whether or not we will shelter an enemy within our gates, or rather leave him in peaceable possession of one of the most important of those gates—the expedient may be found to be truly just because necessary. Are we after we have seized upon two-thirds of India, still to enact the mockery of professing ourselves.

"Too fond of the right to pursue the expedient." It has been said by a modern writer, "that there are emergencies which suspend the ordinary principles of action, and that until those emergencies have ceased, it is idle or worse to found accusations on departure from established routine."—*Agra Ukhbar, June 2d.*

DELHI GAZETTE, JANUARY 6.

We have letters from Jellalabad to the 20th December, giving an account of the Investiture of Sir Willoughby Cotton with the Grand Cross of the Bath, and we doubt not that it will prove interesting to our readers, Sir Willoughby has been universally respected and esteemed during his command. At the date of our letters no day has been fixed for his departure. General Elphinstone is making preparations to join the troops in Affghanistan.

"The troops at Jellalabad were drawn up yesterday evening, forming a street from the Resident to the King's Palace, and the whole of the Officers assembled to witness the Investiture of Major General Sir W. Cotton with the Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath.

The ceremony was performed by the Envoy and Minister, in presence of H. M. Shah Soojah Ool Moolk, under a warrant from Queen Victoria to Lord Auckland and Sir W. H. Macnaghten.

At 4 o'clock a deputation from the Envoy arrived and accompanied Sir W. Cotton to the Residency, and the Procession reached the Palace under a salute from H. M.'s guns. The Insignia being borne on a velvet cushion by Brigadier Roberts C. B. the Senior Military Officer present.

The King received the procession in his garden in a kind, and at the same time dignified manner, highly becoming the occasion, and in his presence the warrants were read to Sir W. Cotton, and after a remarkably good speech from the Envoy, he was decorated with the Order, under a second salute from the battery.

In returning thanks, Sir Willoughby seemed much affected—he was evidently unprepared for the force of the Envoy's eloquence in describing his Military Services in various parts of the Globe but more especially in Affghanistan, and the obvious sincerity of the Envoy's regret at our Commander's departure—a sentiment in which every one present most heartily concurred.

His Majesty was pleased to express satisfaction at this mark of Her Majesty's most Gracious favor, having been conferred at a moment when it was so peculiarly fitting and appropriate, and to return Sir W. Cotton and all the Officers who had acted under him, his Majesty's most grateful thanks for exertions during the late Campaign, a Campaign which had been brought to such a glorious and happy termination.

H. M. was magnificently dressed and looked pretty well, although he has been complaining of indisposition for some days past.

After the ceremony, and presents had been presented, the procession returned to the Residency and sat down to dinner to the number of forty.

I will not, "says our correspondent," attempt to describe the many neat and appropriate speeches made on the occasion, but it will suffice to say, that the Rhodomantade Commemoration of the Ghuzni dinner at Cabool was happily dispensed with,—sociality and good feeling prevailed, and we drank *success,—health* and *happiness* to Sir W. Cotton with the utmost sincerity and enthusiasm.

It was on the evening of Christmas day that Kissen Sing surrendered himself, Kaluk and the garrison (300 strong) to Major Forster's Brigade and are all prisoners. The fort, which is described by some artillery officers from Joudpore, as being almost as strong as the latter, though not so extensive, was found to be completely riddled, and could not have stood against the Mortars, (had they arrived in time,) 6 hours. Major Forster's arrangements were approved of, and it is matter of congratulation to him that circumstances should have prevented any one else participating in the capture of such a stronghold. Luchmun Sing from Jeypore is in the camp, and has had influence enough, it is said, to prevent the fort being razed to the ground, and it may be from the very conciliating and amiable feeling which guides the councils of our politicals of that quarter, that the cunning Minister will obtain the release of the garrison who are mostly Joudhporeans. The valiant Thakoor is represented as a little squat man, about 50 years of age. Major Forster's wound was occasioned by a ball passing through the fleshy part of the arm below the elbow. We are told that some 250 men have either been killed or wounded on the side of the besiegers, but do no know the loss on the part of the defenders of Kat luk. Colonel Pew's detachment, which had arrived at Doodoo, a village within two short marches of Kaluk, when the fort surrendered, has returned to Nusseerabad. We think there is a very fair opportunity offered to the Government, for making an example which may prevent such untoward and expensive rencounters for the future.

*" Ride ye, spur ye, skirr the plain."
" That the fugitive may flee in vain."

CHINA.

THE Calcutta Papers of the 30th of December give us News from Macao to the 24th November brought thither by the "*Cowasjee Family*," the Admiral had arrived with the *Melville*, *Wellesly*, and *Blenheim*, and had proclaimed a Truce, a Copy of which we subjoin. The mortality at Chusan continues but as the terms of the Truce name the whole Island of Chusan as well as some adjacent, it is to be hoped greater scope and fresh good provisions may alter the sanitory state of the Troops. The Admiral congratulates himself on the nearer friendly intercourse opening with the Chinese, but we must say notwithstanding the Official Memorandum that we are far from satisfied with the posture of affairs. Our opinion is still that we are being gloriously humbugged and the Canton Press of the 14th November seems to take the same view of the case. Kishen the New Commissioner has not arrived at Canton and reports go to say that he has returned to Pekin, while Lin has been appointed to resume the Government of Kwang Tang and the Kwangse Provinces. The *Canton Register* says that if the Admiral arrives and finds no Imperial Commissioner to meet him, that actual hostilities must be the immediate consequence. All this we very much doubt. The Elliots seem to glory in delay and must either be naturally of a cool temperament or be tied down by ridiculous and irrelevant orders from Downing Street. We should not be much surprised at the latter, as there is a party and a very strong one too in England who have got up the NO OPIUM CRY, and inveigh against a War with the Chinese for pure fear of wanting Tea and Sugar, with such we have nought to do, but we would try and impress upon the Home authorities the awful responsibility they are incurring by a War of half measures. It is not too much to say that a disaster in China would be felt in the very heart of London, and that with a sickly and unsuitable climate any protracted measures may have all the effects of a second Walcheren expedition. The Chinese are like all Bullies, flatter or temporize with them and they ascribe all your actions to fear, knock them down, and then kick them 'til they get up again, and they will respect and be subservient to you. We are not of that sanguinary race of writers who would urge hostilities upon a defenceless mob, but a slight demonstration even such as is practised by the Military authorities at home in a riot, the men firing over their heads would be sufficient to intimidate them. We have been wonderfully sparing of Powder since our expedition to China, and one would suppose that Joseph Hume kept the keys of all the Magazines. However Sir Hugh Gough will soon have something to say to affairs, and we trust he will adduce such vitgour and weight to the Councils of he Elliots as may cause a movement of some sort. Inactivity in Mili are matters is as bad as a reverse, and wy hope and look for something as Jonathan says "*slick and progressing.* Since writing the above we have found a *Canton Register* up to the latest day i. e. the 24th of November and it will be seen that our Flag of Truce has been fired on from the Bocca Tigris. Now if we swallow this we shall swallow anything. The Chinese know the meaning of the white Flag as well as any people in the world. Captain Elliot proceeded to deliver a letter to the new Imperial Commissioner Kishen announcing the arrival of the British Commissioners in those waters, and he is fired at with a shotted Gun!! The Steamer *Queen* which took up H. B. Majesty's Commissioner was fired at and after returning a few Shells went about and returned to Toonkoo Bay, and finally the honor of England in the shape of a letter which was thus contemned was conveyed by,

"Credat Judæus Apelli."

Who? by a Captain or Commander in the Royal Navy, by a Lieutenant or Midshipman of that Honorable Service, by a Field Officer, Captain or Sub of the Army, by even a Warrant Officer or a Non-Commissioned Officer? No! BUT BY a NATIVE PILOT who reports "EVERY THING HAB SETTY, ALL NOW proper PIGEON." *Now this is enough. We are satisfied*, from this time we predict all manner of evil. There is an old saying "that God sends meat, but the Devil sends Cooks. Now we had as nice a Dish cooked by the Chinese as heart could desire, Up comes Nicholas from his brimstone bed and furnishes us with Two Elliots as chefs de la Cuisuni and a pretty Mess they have made of it!

TRUCE BETWEEN THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER AND THE BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

Melville, Chusan, 6th November, 1840.

The Commander-in-Chief has now to give notice to the expedition, that a truce has been agreed to between the imperial high commissioner and himself, pending the negociations between the two countries.

The terms of which are generally, that neither party are to advance beyond the boundary assigned to him, and that native intercourse is not to be interrupted.

The English boundary has been defined as taking in the island of Chusan, and the small islands immediately adjacent, including all within a line run round the Elephant, Towerhill, Blackwall, Fisher's Island, Poototaoyinshan, forming one side of the S. E. passage of Dalrymple's char- and Deer island.

The Commander-in-Chief has, therefore, to call upon all persons connected with the expedition on visiting these islands not to go beyond these boundaries or in any way to interfere with the Chinese so as to give just cause of complaint that the truce is not strictly maintained on our part.

The Commander-in-Chief is also glad to avail himself of this opportunity of recording the satisfaction he has felt at finding that a nearer friendly intercourse is opening with the Chinese, and considering how very much the comforts and conveniences of the expedition defend on the extension of such intercourse, he calls with confidence upon every Officer and gentleman in the expedition to aid him in cultivating a good understanding with the people.

(Signed) GEO. ELLIOTT,
Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.
Canton Register, Nov. 17.

Canton Press, Nov. 14.

Our budget of news this week is very scanty, there having been no arrivals of any importance either from the north or west with the exception the *Omega*, of the 29th October, confirming merely our former advices, and of H. M. S. *Jupiter*, store ship, from England, 17th June. The William Wilson transport was confidently reported to have arrived from Chusan, but we cannot trace this report to any satisfactory source, and we have consequently no later dates from that quarter than the 29th October. H. M. S. Volage has proceeded to Manila, there to arrange, it is supposed, for the hospitable reception of part of the invalided troops. We have heard many of our neighbours express the wish that, if compatible with the public service, notice might be given of the time of Her Majesty's ships sailing, to avail themselves of them for the dispatch of letters, an object of great importance in present times.

Although according to advices lately received from Canton, that Keshen is actually expected to arrive there within a few days, the rumour that he is not coming at all, is daily gaining ground, and it is, on the contry, now asserted that he has returned to Peking, where he assisted at a Council at which were present fifty one of the principal officers of the state, (probably the principal members of the six boards' to deliberate on the measures that ought to be taken with regard to the English, and he is said to have been the only one who was in favor of an amicable settlement, whilst all the others recommended the total extermination of the barbarians. This moderation of Keshen, report says, is by his brother-mandarines attributed to his having been bribed by Capt. Elliot to espouse the English interest, and patriotism or envy are loud in condemning this officer, third in rank of the Empire, as guilty of so mean a crime. If, indeed, Keshen has advocated conciliation, his sentiments with regard to foreigners must lately have undergone considerable change since his report to the Emperor, now nearly two years since, was most hostile to foreign intercourse in general; but the state of the country, its defenceless condition, and the unsatisfactory state of the Imperial finances, with many other causes to us unknown, may have modified his views as to how foreigners ought to he treated in the Celestial empire, and this suspicion which now attaches to him is another proof of the many we are already in possession of, of the venality that pervades every rank of government officers; for, although we believe the accusation to be totally unfounded, and think Keshen's honesty to be uncorrupted, for the sufficient reason that it has not been tempted, the very circumstance that a man of such high rank can be suspected of sacrificing his country on such sordid motives, is a proof that such exist and are thought often to influence the actions of the high state officers. Should this report be correct, and Keshen really not be on his way to Canton, but that, on the contrary, nothing but war and defiance are breathed at Peking, we presume that the Admiral, if he receives any notice of this, whilst still at Chusan, will not come here at all for the present, for we do not suppose that he would be willing to treat with Hong merchants and Linguists; nor after what has passed, even with Lin himself, unadorned as he now is, with the title of Yumchæor Imperial Commissioner, but that he will at length, by energetic measures, prove to the Chinese that if in diplomacy the latter know how to foil their adversaries, these have at least the more positive advantage over them in the art of war. Should, however, the Admiral, what we think more likely, remain ignorant of the proceedings at Peking, and arrive here without finding the Imperial Commissioner, actual hostilities must equally be the immediate consequence, and we should not wonder a few days after the arrival of the squadron from Chusan to see St. George's banner floating from the battlements of the Bogue forts, and the English in complete command of the mouth of the noble Chokiang river, with their fleet riding quietly and safely at anchor within the Bogue, at the vain boast of Lin of the impregnable defences of this Province exposed to well deserved contempt.

Although we are ready to admit that foreigners here are often amused and misled by the Chinese, by idle stories without foundation, and although the report of the proceedings at Peking rests upon the same doubtful authority, yet we are inclined to place some faith in it, because we think it extremely probable, having ourselves never had any faith in the apparently friendly reception H. M. plenipetentiary met with at the Pei-ho, and because procrastination and delay, which could only be obtained by protestations of pacific intentions, was so evidently advantageous to the Chinese, and disastrous to the English. We may here add that the same report mentions that Lin will resume the government of Kwang-tung and Kwangse provinces.

A sale of damaged Teas landed from the Elia Pulchebia, took place here on the 11th inst; the attendance of buyers was good and the Teas went off with much spirit at the following prices—

Congou very common to fair equal	16 at 24	Ts. per P.
Caper, do, and much damd.	15	" "
Orange Pekoe, in fair condn.	30	" "
Souchong, common to fair	29 at 32	" "
Hyson Skin, fair	28	" "
Hyson, do.	44	" "
Imperial Gunpowder (Twankay)	45	" "
Young Hyson, Canton	23	" "

From the above rates being paid for damaged Teas fully equal to those which similar qualities in good condition usually sell for in Canton, we should not infer that there is any general expectation of a very speedy re-opening of the British trade.

Canton Register, Nov. 17.

The further intelligence from Chusan is,—the continued ill-health and mortiality of the troops,—of whom fifteen died on the 6th instant.

The three line of battle ships Melville, Wellesley, and Blenheim return to the waters of the province of Canton; the Blonde, Alligator, and smaller vessels remain at Chusan, under the command of Capt. Bourchier.

H. M. S. Nimorod, capt. Barlow, and the transport Hooghly had arrived from the island called Quelpart, with 33 bullocks. The natives did not like to part with their cattle on any terms, and attacked the ships—with what weapons we have yet to learn—the fire of the ship was consequently opened on the natives, of who n several were killed and wounded. The Hooghly was much damaged in her spars from bad weather.

After the 6th November, the date of the general memorandum, a party of the Bengal volunteers went into the country to buy fowls; a quarrel occurred with the Chinese, one of whom snatched a soldier's bayonet out of his hand and stabbed the native officer; the troops then fired on the Chinese and killed seven;—the native officer is not expected to live. Thus life is constantly lost, not in action but in squabbles which could not have happened had there been any energetic management, and in hospitals, which would never have had a patient had there been the least, the commonest, care taken of the troops.

Chusan, 9th November, 1840.

'We have just returned from a trip over the island; we were on foot the first day from half past 6 in the morning till 5 P. M. The people were all perfectly civil and quiet, altheugh there were only three of us. We remained at Sincong all the next day to have some shooting, but got nothing.

We returned the third day by a circuitous route which took us the whole day till dark, passing through several villages. The country is most beautiful, being a succession of hills and valleys, with a pebbly brook generally running through, richly cultivated and well wooded. Rice, buck wheat, cotton and clover were the principal productions of the low grounds while higher up on the sides of the hills the sweet potatoes was growing in great abundance, with very often rows of the tea plant in the same ground between each row of potatoes. Of the trees, the fir and fallow were most growing round the tomb of some great man. We crossed five or six passes on the road, but met with no particular incident, and I do not believe there is a single Chinese soldier on the island.'

Canton Press, Nov. 21.

CHUSAN.—By the arrival of the *Falcon* from Chusan the 8th and of the H. C. Steamer *Queen*, the 12th November, we have advices from there of these respective dates. On the 6th the Admiral issued a General Memorandum, declaring that truce had been agreed upon between the high Imperial Commissioner and himself, pending the negotiations between the two countries. The Imperial Commissioner mentioned by the Admiral is not Keshen, but Elepoo, a Tartar, and we are told that the agreement was signed on board the Admiral's ship by a Chinese officer who arrived on board the *Melville* in the Steamer *Queen*. This is the first officially announcement, as far as we are aware, of the result of the negociations which have now been in progress, counting since the arrival of the Admiral at the mouth of the Pei-ho on the 10th of August, upwards of three months, and we learn from it merely that these negociations are pending, and that the state of inactivity in which the troops are pining away, is to be prolonged to an indefinite period. That a *nearer* friendly intercourse with the Chinese is opening is certainly a subject of congratulation, and we hope it may be sincere. We are informed that many of the former inhabitants of Tinghao were returning to their homes, and that several shops had been opened. Provisions however still continued scarce, and Capt. Barlow of H. M. S. *Nimrod*, had only succeeded in obtaining at the island of *Quelpart* near the peninsula of Corea, from the natives, an unwilling supply of 33 bullocks. There is a report of the Nimrod having found the natives decidedly hostile there, and of some fighting, but we have not heard particulars. The most melancholy accounts continue to be brought of the state of the health of the troops and it would appear that the gallant Cameronians have suffered in greater proportion than the other regiments, 147 of their number having already been buried, and as many more are hopelessly ill. The diseases most common are fever and ague, dysentry and dropsy.

'The Troops, poor fellows, continue to die off in large numbers. The total loss to 1st November was 303 and about 11 have been buried every day since. They landed 3,300, so that the deaths on the 1st were one in ten in barely 4 months. Some invalids from the 26th, 49th Voluuteers, Sappers, and Artillery are about returning to India. The transports *William Wilson* and *Bremer* are the only ones yet nominated for their conveyance. The *Ernaad* and *Defiance* leave for Manila and Macao with convalescents in a day or for the two said provinces. On these accounts I have received orders to send and state these grievances to your imperial majesty.

Chusan, 12th Nov. 1840.

The following Brigade Order was promulgated on the same day as the General Memorandum announcing the Truce, which will be found below. The munificent donation of thirty there bullocks announced with so much complacency, and which it is boldly asserted will supply the troops with 'a week's good food' (*so then, they have been luinig bad*) is it may be supposed the result of the 'nearer friendly intercourse' spoken of by the Superintendent, Plenipontentiary, Admiral, Commande -inchief. However gratifying it must be to know that for the short period of a week, the sufferings of disease will not be aggravated by the pangs of hunger as our poor fellows turn with sickening stomach from their nauseous food, does it not occur to the leaders of the Expediiton that if only *common* prudence had been exercised, *decent* care and forethought exhibited, full supplies of all needful articles would all along have been provided. Cattle were brought in hundreds in Singapore, and died there for want of purchasers. An inexhaustible supply might have been got from the Philippine islands had arrangements been made at the proper season. No difficulty has ever been experienced by the ships of war here in getting provisions of all kinds; with all the means of supply open to them, the conductors of the Expedition have so managed it that starvation is warded off for a week, through the compassion of the enemy.

There is grievous blame somewhere. Admiral Governor, and Superintendent, Commissary General and Governor General; some one, or perhaps all of you are most grievously to blame. Brave it out here as you may shift responsibility, stifle inquiry here if you can; there is yet a tribunal before which you must appear, aye and before which your masters the British Ministry must appear, the tribunals of their disgraced and indignant country, the great tribunal of the *British nation*.

WE have received Canton Papers to the 26th of November, but they give us no intelligence with which we were not previously acquainted. Admiral Elliot's resignation of the command seems to give great pleasure to the Mercantile Community there, to whom he appears to have been very shy of making any communications. Still regrets are expressed at the political power falling into the hands of Captain Elliot, whose vacillation has been too often displayed to permit of any reliance on the wisdom and vigour of his measures. The affair of the Flag of Truce carried by the *Queen* Steamer to the Bogue Forts, has very properly excited universal indignation, and the poor and ignoble expedient of sending the communication by a Chinese Pilot, seems to fill up the measure of English degradation before the valiant Celestials. Matters as far as we are concerned appear to have come to their worst, and we can only hope some lucky blow of Fortune may be struck for us, as those at the head of affairs in China seem to be unable or unwilling to strike one for themselves. We have a Fleet in China able to perform any duty, and an army which until it was disorganized by death and sickness, second to none in bravery and discipline in the art of war. Months have elapsed and all that has been effected by such a Navy and such Troops, is the Capture of an Island which on possession is found to be a charnel house for our brave Troops and hardy Tars. 'Tis true we have the promise of an amicable Treaty and we have *a Truce*, and a pretty Truce it is, in the middle of which a boat carrying the white Flag the emblem of Pacific intentions, and carrying a letter from the English Admiral to the China Political Commissioner Kishen is fired at, a proceeding which among civilized Nations admits of no palliation. Suppose Lieutenant Hamilton the bearer of the Flag of Truce had been shot would an apology, have sufficed? We almost fear it would, and that Chinese duplicity and cunning would have prevailed over the proper sense of dignity which ought to influence a representative of the British Nation. We should feel much pleased if the sentiments of the English in China, as well as those of the Anglo Indian community in this Country, should have sufficient weight at home to produce the dispatch of strong hints to the leaders of the Expedition. There can be no doubt that what has taken place will give little satisfaction either in Parliament or without.

The question has hitherto not progre sed one step. Our Merchants are not indemnified for their losses, the affront to our National honor has not been atoned for, and the English public are not only paying for their Fleet and Army, but are also taxed in the high prices of their Tea and Sugar. We confess we see no satisfactory end to this "*vexata questio*," and we can only trust that new men will bring forward new and vigorous measures.

Canton Register, Nov 24.

On Friday H. M ships Melville, Wellesley, Blenheim, Modeste and H. C's steamer Queen arrived from Chusan.

On Saturday morning h. e. Charles Elliot, one of H. B. M's plenipotentiaries in China, proceeded in the *Queen*, bearing a flag of truce, to the *Bocca Tigris*, to deliver a letter addressed to h. e. the imperial high commissioner, Keshen, announcing the arrival of H. M's plenipotentiaries in the waters of the province of Canton.

The letter was given into the charge of lieut. Hamilton R. N., who left the Queen in an open boat bearing a flag of truce; when the boat neared the fort she was fired upon from the fort; lieut. Hamilton, of course, immediately returned to the Queen, the fort then opened her fire on the Queen, and one shot struck one of the Queen's paddle-boxes; the Queen then threw some shells into the fort—one or two of which were observed to burst in a critical moment—and turned her head towards Toonkoo bay.

On Saturday evening captain Elliot landed in Macao from H. M. S. Hyacinth, we have been told, to send a letter—covering the despatch to *Keshen*,—so unceremoniously refused at the Bogue—to the keuminfoo. This letter and its enclosure were sent through the pilot, and, as that highly respectable and competent native authority has stated, was graciously received by the keuminfoo; who in reply—written or verbal we know not—informed captain Elliot that the hostile rejection of the flag of truce was quite and altogether a gross mistake, the act of some petty, ignorant, irresponsible officer, who know not what he was about, when he dared to fire on H. B. M's flag of truce; the pilot also says that '*every thing hab setty—all now proper pigeon* &c.'

On Monday morning captain Elliot returned to the fleet at Toonkoo—or rather at the Bocca Tigris, for it is currently reported that h. e. the commander-in-chief has removed the whole of the fleet to that important pass; with what motive or intentions we know not.

A vessel bearing a flag of truce is virtually *unarmed and defenceless* heralds had nothing but their coats to protect them; in returning the fire, and probably, killing many Chinese, the has, in the opinion, added another to his already full list of *etourderies*: are the dignity of her crown, the honour of the nation, the spirit of the people of England to be for ever played with and held as being mere trifles in the hands of this incomprehensible plenipotentiary?—full of wisdom, full of justice, full of power, as was the *just* and wise government of China—in his opinion in Dec. 1839; will it not be too wise for his cunning in 1840.

CANTON REGISTER, NOV. 24.

MEMORIAL TO THE EMPEROR FROM A CENSOR.

Wang, formerly a *changtaou yushe* now a *keencha yushe* (censor) of the province of *Honon*, keeping reports, respecting a former management of the English barbarians, by which it was intended to separate evil from good, and to cause the people's minds to submit; looking up I beg for the imperial glance.

I earnestly consider that your royal house has produced able men fit to govern, and that in rewarding and punishing they have tenaciously adhered to just principles.

As within the past year, after the ports of Canton were closed, the English barbarians anchored their ships in the outer waters, and certainly with no other design than to sell opium; and the low price brought buyers.—And whenever they saw any of our merchant vessels, they immediately summoned them to approach and be searched, and if these vessels did not obey such summons the English vessels immediately fired upon them; and the said barbarians, depending upon their naval strength, dared to cruize about on the high seas, and talked of "obtaining places of safety for their ships and troops,"* then took forcible possession of Tinghae city and district, killing the officers and injuring the people thus manifesting their rebellious dispositions, for which even death is not a sufficient punishment.

But as your imperial majesty has issued the strictest prohibitions against opium, it is absolutely necessary to order the roots to be entirely cleared away. Those English barbarians are of a perfectly proud and overbearing disposition.—As to the affair of the coast of the province of Chekeang; not only are they not allowed to trade there, but their disposition to revolt from and oppose the government should be punished by death.

We happily depend on the wisdom, justice, and power of your imperial majesty, and the terror of the lucid laws and orders.

* Quotation from lords Palmerton and Minto's letter,—vide Supp. C. R. Nov. 17.

Last year an imperial commissioner was sent to Canton for the purpose of making regulations (or laws for the surrender of the opium, which exceeded more than a myriad of chests; and if those regulations had not been made, the stupid obstinate barbarians would have been so unreasonable as not with docile minds to have made a gladsome surrender, and then how could the opium have been entirely cleared away?

After the surrender, a voluntary bond was required of the barbarians, that the barbarian ships of every nation should all give a duly, prepared, strict bond, written in clear language, that—"if they smuggle opium, or any other prohibited goods, the ship should be confiscated to the officers, the cargo to the public treasury, and the owner of the goods be capitally punished:" these were the terms; and such being the law, the law must have its course.

When any of the black-haired people of our heavenly dynasty offend against the law, still they are punished according to the law; but the said barbarians disobey the laws and regulations, and for thwith disorderly evince their desire of being disobedient.

As to what they say about a number of ships and many men (alluding to that paragraph of lord Minto's letter beginning—"further, if among."), if among them—the ships and men—any smuggle opium, and shift the crime on the sailors—this quite exceeds all bounds of reason. Uniting all these, the English (will bring) opium and on this account, as to the affair of the bond they were decidedly unwilling to give it.

Your imperial majesty with deep regard and sub, stantial favour, has tranquillized, compassionated and cherished men from distant parts; and from the north to the new boundaries, (on the west) and from the south to the *tsen* sea, (on the west, probably the caspian) there are none who do not implicitly obey the imperial instruction or who are not taught by the imperial example

The foreign barbarian merchants, have profited to an incalulable extent by their trade with China for more than one hundred years; now if the said barbarians have the least portion of heavenly principles and a good heart, they ought to look up and receive the high commands, and respectfully obey the prohibitions of the country; why do they always oppose—the imperial will—and why do they refuse to give the duly prepared bond?

Again they say—"besides, having requested commercial intercourse" (referring to the words in lord Minto's letter—"afterwards when Elliot and others again politely begged, &c.')

Even after a report was made and its requests granted—alluding to *Tsang Wangyen's* report (*vide* C. R. March 3, 1840) and the imperial commands were received to close the ports, the English nation's barbarian ships dared to run into the inner waters, and fire their great guns, and the ruin entailed on naval and military officers and troops is immeasurable; but happily the great, auspicious felicity of your imperial majesty equals that of heaven—and depending on your divine protection, misfortunes come unlooked for: and again death is too slight a punishment for their crime.

As to all the *Spanish* vessels, they all belong—or are tributary to—the English, have a constant and intimate intercourse with and convey provisions to them, which is certainly giving assistance to traitors—which is wicked; in haste, then, should they be excluded and exterminated; and impressed by the terrors of military prowess: to compare them to being "destroyed by fire without a crime!" (lord Minto's letter) is vastly different (from the truth).

The imperial rule of the *Tatsing* dynasty is supreme, all over the world there is no spot which is not royal ground; and within the borders of all revolving lands, there are none but who are royal servants.

Still further, the celestial empire produces the precious and valuable commodities of rhubarb and tea, on which the fate of the outside barbarians depends; if they procure them, they live; if they lose them, they die: therefore should they with submissive reverence respectfully obey: let them leave their former faults, and then they will substantially obtain your imperial majesty's extreme intentions of treating men from afar with the utmost degree of compassionate benevolence.

Last year by especial orders an imperial commissioner and minister of state was appointed to the sole duty of managing the affairs of the maritime ports. Soon the barbarians had scarcely a place to rest their feet, the opium was nearly cleared away, the crafty schemes of the devilish animals were not half matured, when their old inclinations again sprouted, and they staitways attacked *Tinghae*, and a myriad of natives suffered from their barbarity, and officers and soldiers have died doing their duty: for this—"indignant are the unappeased spirits of the murdered." (*vide* lord Minto's letter C. R. Nov. 17). All men (natives) should be allowed to kill them (the English, wherever and whenver they can catch them).

I, report, and request the imperial will that the English barbarians (probably alluding to the English squadron off the Peiho) be sent to the province of Chekeang, and there let their heads be stuck on poles, thus proclaiming to all that our ports are for ever closed against the English, nor will they ever be allowed to trade.

All those nations who are reverently submissive should be allowed to trade as usual; but those nations which transmit merchandise to the English, should be subjectto investigation, and the ports should be closed against their ships and cargoes be confiscated and delivered over to the public treasury.

Prostrate I beg your imperial majesty to send down orders to the officers of your court to consult and devise regulations for the management of this affair. A duly prepared report.

These are my humble opinions; whether right or wrong, prostrate I beg for the imperial glance. The imperial will is received—*it is recorded*.

9 moon 10 day—October,

DEMANDS OF GREAT BRITAIN AGAINST CHINA.

The following has been furnished us from a source entitled to much consideration, as a catalogue of the demands which Great Britain will make on the government of China.

1st An apology for the imprisonment of H. B. M. chief superintendent of British trade, and of British subjects at Canton, by order of the imperial commissioner.

2nd. Indemnification for the opium surrendered by the chief superintendent of trade to the imperial commissioner, and likewise to the merchants, for losses sustained by them, and for the outfit and expenses of H. B. M. expedition against China.

3rd. Acknowledgement of the debts owing by the Co-Hong, to British merchants, and security for the punctual payment of them.

4th. An imperial edict establishing a fixed tariff of import and export duties.

5th. Petitions to be permitted to be made, and forwarded direct, sealed, to the imperial government at Pekiu.

6th. An envoy to reside at Pekin & superintendents of trade, at all the ports open to H. B. M. shipping and commerce.

7th. The legal trade to continue, and not to be interrupted, in consequence of any smuggling ransactions at Canton, or on the east coast of China.

The above are understood to be the unconditional demands made by the government of Great Britain upon the government of China. Failing to obtain them, force is to be employed, until recognized by the emperor of China.

The following demands will it is understood be likewise urged and if praeticable obtained, in addition to the seven articles above mentioned.

1st. An imperial edict for the opening of some half dozen or more ports on the east coast of China to British commerce.

2nd. A repeal of the hong monopoly, if practicable; if not, an additional increase of hong merchants.

3rd. British subjects to be allowed with their families to settle in any port open for trade, and to visit any part of the empire first obtaining for this purpose, a passport from the British superintendent of trade.

4th. Permission to build a church in each of the ports open to trade.

5th. A port or an island, in which Great Britain may exercise exclusive jurisdiction.

6th. All crimes committed by British subjects shall be adjudged by a court appointed to this effect by the crown of Great Britain.

7th. Reduction of the present exorbitant port charges on vessels. N. Y. Journal of Commerce June—th, 1840.

The following letters have reached us from one of our most cautious and intelligent correspondents let us add also that as a medical man his opinions are every way worthy of attention. He gives a melancholy picture of the state of the troops, and we think that Colonel Burrell deserves a severe visitation for not seeing earlier and more effectually that sanitory measures were taken for the well-being of the troops. It is all very well to throw the blame upon the Admiral, but we conceive that the commander of the forces and governor of the Island is the man to see after such arrangements. There has been too much neglect—and neglect inducive of the most miserable consequences:

"*Chusan Harbour, Oct.* 28, 1840.—I am happy to tell you that the conduct of the Chinese Authorities is now somewhat in accordance with their expressed desire for peace. I will relate the incidents, whence I draw my conclusion. The Emperor has issued chops to the Governors and Lieut. Governors of provinces, stating that "the English have been up to the Peho, to prefer a complaint to him, which complaint he has directed shall be investigated at Canton, whither Officers of rank will proceed; in the meantime, the English, at Chusan, are not to be molested, and the people are not to be prevented from supplying them with food. The Governors are to be on their guard in case of attack, and must not allow their cities to be taken in the way Tinghai was," Yesterday a Mandarin with a white button came over from Hing-po, in the Steamer, preceding several Junks, laden with bullocks and other supplies, sent as a present to the Admiral. The Steamer is now about to return with the Mandarin, and, I believe, Captain Elliott will accompany him, to have a conference with Mandarins of high rank at Ningpo. The prisoners there are treated with kindness. The Vice-roy of the province of the Che-keang, the predecessor of Lin, at Canton, is under arrest, and is on his way to the Board of Punishments at Pekin. The Admiral and Captain Elliott will leave for Canton on or about Sunday, 1st November, the following Ships accompany them; *Melville*: *Blenheim*, *Blonde*, *Conway*, *Modeste*, the *Madagascar* Steamer, and one of the other steamers. The *Wellesley* is to remain to take care of us. *Alligator* is undergoing repair. Many of the sick are going to Manilla, and about 200 invalids will leave on the 10th proximo, on the *Defiance* for Calcutta. We have had one or two very cold days, but now the weather is warm again, and damp. I see no improvement in the health of the Troops. An attempt was made, on the evening of 25th, to explode the Powder Magazine of the 18th R. I. the building, in which the powder was placed, was set on fire, and the consumption of the powder was prevented solely by the activity and boldness of the men of the Regiment, who rolled the barrels from under the burning timbers. In a former letser, I told you that the Admiral brought down nome 100 head, or thereabout, of cattle, from the morthward: They were given over to the Comsuissariat, and where placed I don't know, but, sure enough, 40 of them were driven off by the Chusanites, and sold by driblets, to the people of the *Wellesley*, who, for some time past, have been boasting of the plentiful manner in which they have been supplied with meat. The cleverness of this proceeding is amusing. The *Falcon* Clipper has just arrived from Macao, which place she left on the 24th of September. I have the *Canton Register* of the 22d of that month before me, the Editor's Chusan correspondent makes some unfair statements, relative to the conduct of the Officers and soldiers of the force: He says "the English officers have lost the confidence of the natives, by forcing them to sell their poultry and bullocks below the market price." There is some difficulty in losing that which was never possessed: from what has passed under my notice, I should say that there has been a general desire on the part of both Officers and Soldiers to give the natives a fair remuneration for poultry, and for whatever has been required of them: the natives have been unwilling to work, or to supply us with any thing whatever; it has been requisite to take from them those necessaries of life which we urgently required, and of which they had, and have abundance. Hence were conquered people treated with so great indulgence as that which those of Chusan have experienced. The forbearance of the soldiery has been praiseworthy; in some instances the Chinese have spat in the faces of the sentries, and the indignity, hard to be borne, has not been resented in any harsh way. Some persons do not make proper allowances; the correspondent of the *Canton Register* seems to be one of that class. I have the happiness to know a gentleman of exceedingly mild disposition, who is well acquainted with the prejudices, and, also, with the language of the Chinese; this partiality for the people of that nation is said to be extreme, yet I have known *his* patience give way, and have seen him turn to, and punch the fellows soundly, for their extortion and impertinence. I have not witnessed an instance of a soldier maltreating a Chinese. It seems to me to be an overstrained feeling of humanity, which would bid us spare the bullock, lest the field of our enemy be not cultivated, when hundreds of our soldiers are sick and dying, and in need of fresh food. The bullocks can be easily replaced; much more easily than can the men.

Chusan Harbour, November 8*th*, 1840.—The calamitous state to which the troops have been reduced by sickness has at length attracted the serious attention of the Admiral, who is now causing to be done that which should have been a long time since. He has ordered the Captains of several of the transports to prepare their vessels to receive troops, and be in readiness to move outside of the harbour, into an atmosphere less impregnated with malaria than that of Ting-hai and its vicinity. Pure air, quietude, and nutritious food are the remedial measures most likely to restore our broken down men, and which can be afforded them on board ship, together with warm, dry, lodging. We truly are in a sad plight—a statement of the number of men in hospital would astonish you, but convey an incorrect impression, because, only part of the sick are on the books; nearly all the soldiers are more or less sick. One regiment lost above 80 men last month, and in the expired days of this the deaths have been in greater proportion. I am afraid that two-thirds of the force will be incapacitated for future service, despite all that can be accomplished. The weather is extremely variable, and not at all favorable for convalescence. The invalids, for Calcutta, and the convalescents, for Manilla, have not yet been dispatched for their destinations: Ships have been appropriated to take them, but I fear the vessels will be too much crowded, as the Admiral has determined on following the English practice of allotting men according to the registered tonnage viz 2 tons per man in vessels passing through the tropics; this will give the troops much less space than they had when, in a healthy state they embarked from Calcutta, and is, in the estimation of the Medical Officers, an injudicious course, for reasons sufficiently obvious to any reflecting person. Since my last, there has been no important movement among the shipping. The Admiral and Capt. Elliott are still here; they and the Commodore proceed shortly to Canton, but when, exactly, we cannot say. The three line of battle ships accompany them. The Blonde is to remain. The Hooghly transport returned on the 7th from Quelpaort, binging with her 36 bullocks. She lost some anchors and cables, and her masts were injured, in getting under-weigh during a gale. A truce has been ratified. The edict which publishes the intelligence to the people of Tinghai says that we "are a people who come from a long way off and who will go away by and by;" the official documents of the Chinese often times appear to resemble in their little meaning the King's-speeches of our own country. Yesterday Admiral Elliott published the following general memorandum, addressed to the Officers, Naval and Military, and to all other connected with the expedition, as to H. M. subjects generally in the Chusan Island:

"The Commander-in-chief has now to give notice to the expedition, that a truce has been agreed to between the imperial high commissioner and himself, pending the negociations between the two countries.

The general terms of which peace are, that is to be understood that neither party is to interfer beyond the boundary assigned to him, and that native intercourse is not to be interrupted.

The English boundary has been defined as taking in the island of Chusan, and the small islands of Chusan, and the small islands immediately adjacent, including all within a line round the Elephant, Towerhill, Blackwall, Fisher's Island, Pooto forming one side of the S. E. passage of Dalrymple's chart and Deer island.

The Commander-in-Chief has, therefore, to call upon all persons conected with the expedition not to go beyond those islands, or in any way to interfere with the Chinese, so as to give just cause of complaint that the truce is not strictly maintained on our part.

The Commander-in-chief is also glad to avail himself of this opportunity of recording the satisfaction he has felt at finding that a nearer friendly intercourse is springing up with the Chinese, and considering how much the comforts and conveniences of the expedition depend on the extension of such intercourse, he calls with confidence upon every officer and gentleman in the expedition to aid him in cultivating a good understanding with the people.

(Signed) GEO. ELLIOTT,
Rear Admiral and Commander-in-chief."

I may mention that Major Johnstone, Cameronians, and Captain Piggott, of the same Regiment, proceed in command to Manilla, Sould the negotiation proceed favorably, I presume all of us will be moving southward by the end of February—the day of our departure from these beautiful islands for they really are beautiful, will be one of general rejoicing, unless I am mistaken. The Falcon by which I intend to send this, is now getting under sail, therefore, I conclude.

P. S The Chinese are coming about us in great numbers, bringing green oranges, vegetables, and some poultry—small quantities of piece good have been sold and opium is frequently asked for."—*Courier, Dec.* 30.

We have several letters from Chusan, but their contents are not particularly interesting. We confine ourselves, therefore, to the publication of the following brief extracts:—

Tinghai City, 28th Oct. 1840.—'An Artilleryman was taken away a few days ago, by the Chinese: it appears the unfortunate man was drunk, and that he was either carried with his head downward, or had something stuffed into his mouth, whichever it was, he died from suffocation. The Chinese are beginning to bring their vegetables and poultry into the market, but their charges as very high: fresh meat is served out to the soldiers more frequently than it used to be, but other people cannot procure it, at any price. You may perhaps recollect my telling you, that the wife and family of the man, who took away Capt. Anstruther, had been seized and brought in prisoners, they have managed in the most clever manner to effect their escape. Attempts are nearly every night made to plunder the public street, but as yet have failed; several of the depredators have been caught, but they only receive a flogging and are then set at liberty. I have just heard that the *William Wilson* sails to-morrow morning, this has come to me by some accident and as your correspondents may not have had the same intelligence, I send you these few items, in case you may consider them worth sending forth to the public. I dont think I mentioned in my last, the death of Lieut. Conway, of H. M. S. *Modeste*, which event took place on the 13th instant The *Falcon* arrived this evening from Macao, with a small mail; this is all I have to tell you, and little enough you will say; however as Jacob Faithful says 'better such next time.'

Ting hai City, Chusan, 6th Nov. 1840.—My last letter has been very unfortunate, for I put it on board a ship eight days ago, being informed she would put to sea the following morning but the changes here are so frequent, that it is impossible to place dependence upon any order for two days together, and the ship is here and likely to be for several days longer: however, the letter contained so little of interest, I did not think it worth while sending for it again. A truce has been established, until the result of the Admiral's visit to Canton is known, he leaves in a very few days; the ships which are going, are the *Melville*, *Wellesley*, and *Blenheim* and likewise the *Madagascar* steamer. I hear, he intends keeping up a communication with this place every three weeks. We make sure of a speedy peace, for the Chinese are very anxious to come to terms. We hear that the Emperor has changed all his ministers who are at all unfavourable to the British, which looks well. The Transports *Ernuad* and *Defiance* are to take the convalescents to Manilla, the *William Wil-*

son and *Isabella Robertson* invalids to Calcutta. I send you the proceedings of a court-martial, not because they are of rare occurence, but on account of its peculiarity and the remarks consequent thereon. I don't think I ever mentioned rather a good story, which was going its rounds here some time ago. I will not vouch for the truth of it, but think it probable enough. A Sentry of one of H. M. Regiments being posted on the banks of a canal, a Chinese prisoner was put under his charge, with orders not to allow him for a moment out of his sight; the prisoner, it appears, finding his confinement irksome, made a bolt and jumped head first into the canal, where he stuck, his head in the mud, and of course was drowned. The sentry reporting this circumstance was asked why he did not in some way or other assist the man, 'my orders (says he) *was* that I was not to lose sight of the man, I *seed* him jump in, and I seed him stick fast, and I know he could not get away.' Don't you think this man deserves promotion for his strict adherence to orders? I have just heard that the Admiral *really* sails for Canton next Thursday. I am happy to tell you that an improvement has taken place in the health of the troops; the admittances are not so numerous nor are the cases so bad, I believe up to the end of last month, not less than four hundred soldiers had died *since landing*, the 26th last month only, lost eighty-one, but we now look for better prospects. A speedy return to Bengal, would, I think, have a better effect in giving us all than any thing else. A very intelligent gentleman who has resided in China many years, and who knows their character well, told me, on my expressing doubts of their willingness to pay the amount of money demanded, that he felt certain that would be no bar to a peace, for that they were quite ready and willing to pay whatever was asked, that the money required had been offered by the Chinese, before we had even proceeded to the extremity we have.

7th Nov.—No further intelligence of any kind, and as the *Falcon*, I understand, leaves to-morrow, I shall now close my letter, for fear of being now as late with my letter, as I was too soon with my last.

I have opened my letter, to tell you that a report has come in that H. M. S. *Conway* has been lost in a hurricane on the Bar at the entrance of Keong-tse-kiver, whether it is trueaa acnnotnot Isay.—*Englishman, Dec.* 31.

THE Chinese News via Calcutta from Macao the 4th and Singapore the 15th December is very interesting. The most important item is the resignation on account of illness of the Command of the Expedition by Admiral Elliot, which devolves on Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, while his political functions are consigned to Captain Charles Elliot Chief Superintendent. The want of energy which has marked the whole proceedings of this armament have been laid at Admiral Elliot's door, and the person on whom his Political mantle has fallen, labours under the same character "of infirmity of purpose." The Chinese are a nation only to be daunted by vigorous measures, they attribute that delay which civilized nations devote to pacific overtures to fear and incapacity, and though it is at all times repugnant to a brave man to assault the weak and unwarlike, yet there are cases where in such a war as this, circumstances may render it perfectly necessary. We are rather of opinion that the Home Cabinet has fettered the leader of the Forces by positive orders, which restrict the commission of actual hostilities to very aggravated overt acts of aggression on the part of the Celestial Empire. There is a strong insensate "No Opium Party in England" whose connections have weight in Parliament, and who have represented that this is a war waged to force the sale of the drug upon the Chinese, and who forgetting [illegible] many other provocations given by that nation, would wish us to concede even to the loss of our national honor. We can conceive a Ministry harassed by such a party as this sending out a Naval Officer so trammelled & shackled, as almost to preclude the effort of volition. Now should such be the case in the instance of Admiral Elliot we sincerely pity him for the unpleasant and unsatisfactory command which he has held, and which will not add to his reputation for Military renown nor his Political sagacity.

No Opium "*Peace with China and Cheap Tea at any rate,*" appears to have been the rallying cry of the Tea Tables of Great Britain, and if poor Admiral Elliot has been the victim of such a spirit, we can only make allowances for the awkward situation in which he has been placed and felicitate him on escaping such a false position. With the weak and timorous an adventurous bold character is sure to command respect, and nothing short of decisive and severe measures should henceforth be resorted to. Diplomacy ought to be dropped, the sword unsheathed, and the enemy made to understand that the time for temporising is past. Sir J. J. G. Bremer bears a high character and he has the example of another brave Brother Officer, Commodore Napier in the Mediterranean to inspire him. The opinion gains ground in China that fighting will be the order of the day. Kishen the new commissioner only made his entry into Canton on the approach of the English fleet to the Bogue Forts. No movement is made by the Chinese until the British appear in force, and though the conviction is a melancholy one, there is little doubt that until some tremendous example be made, that no attention will be paid to our demands and no movement towards a peaceful settlement of affairs be effected. The letter of the English Merchants to Admiral Elliot is excellent, they require to know in what position they stand, and on what footing the Trade is to be carried on? In reply the Admiral says "he is himself ignorant of the intentions of the Chinese Government and can therefore only express a hope that their suspense will now be of short duration." Now this speaks out if any thing does.—"No aggressive measures on any account, wait for a favorable moment." In the mean time the Troops are dying in a second Walcheren which seems held for no intelligible purpose. Chusan appears to be likely to be the grave of half of our Troops, while inactivity and the vis inertæ of a Military life in quarters, will help the locality in disseminating disease. Negotiation has been tried until it has proved a perfect failure. The Chinese oppose their passive resistance to events, and nothing short of a blow aimed at the greatest Towns of their Empire will bring them to reason. It remains to be seen what the new brooms will do for us. As for the former head broom, he is reduced to a broom stick and ought to be sent home in the *Volage* with his relative. With Sir J. G. Bremer and Sir Hugh Gough we look for a new page in the history of the expedition, and we only trust that they may not be too late to repair all the bungling and dilatoriness of their predecessors. The mortality at Chusan continues to be frightful and "the Cameronians" have been sent on a cruize. It would be better to abandon this Channel House with a good grace and have a dash at the great prizes. Canton or Pekin.—We shall look for our next intelligence from this quarter with great anxiety and have a presentiment that we shall soon see a new and agreeable act in the Anglo Chinese Drama.

The *Falcon* from Macao 4th of December, brings the important news that His Excellency Admiral George Elliot had resigned Command of the Fleet to Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer in consequence of illness. The fleet was at the Bogue when the *Falcon* sailed.

We have received the following advices by the *Falcon*:

"*Macco, 3rd December*, 1840.—We regret to inform you that in consequence of the sudden and severe return of an old complaint—palpitation of the heart, Admiral Elliot on the 29th ultimo, resigned the command of the Expedition to the next in seniority, Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, and intends proceeding home in H. M. S. *Volage*, Capt. George Elliot, immediately expected back from Manila. The powers plenipotentiary of the Admiral devolve singly on his colleague Capt. Charles Elliot, Chief Superintendent.

The firing from Chumpee Fort on the *Queen* Steamer, carrying a flag of truce, noticed in a sequel to our circular of 21st ultimo, was promptly apologised for by the Chinese as a mistake.

On the 24th ultimo, H. M. S. *Blenheim* proceeded to the Bogue and has since been followed by nearly all the Squadron and about 400 Madras Sepoys; to be ready to take the Forts, in case of any undue delay on the part of the Chinese in going on with the promised negotiations; there having been reason to suppose that their plenipotentiary Kishen was purposely delaying his arrival. But on the 29th, having previously sent officers to congratulate the Admiral on his arrival he made his public entry at Canton, whence it is supposed he will immediately proceed to the Bogue, and perhaps come on to Macao. where Commodore Bremer and Captain Elliot now are.

Some of our neighbours having addressed the Admiral to enquire about the state of affairs, we forward under a separate cover extract of their letter with his reply, the only important point of which is that he declares the truce at Chusan as entirely local, and no way interfering with the blockade of this river, which, for the present, is not to be raised.

Several Americans have proceeded to Canton to prepare for the resumption of business; but the opinion we have always experienced that this cannot take place without some previous fighting is becoming every day more firmly fixed in the minds of the foreign community, more especially since the Admiral's resignation, which the Chinese will doubtless consider a special interposition of Providence in their favor as in the case of Lord Napier.

The conciliatory disposition which Kishen is said to have evinced at the Pei Ho is by no means concurred in by the local functionaries and people of Canton, who are much exasperated to find that in the public documents that had been issued the Chinese and English nations are for the first time mentioned in terms denoting equality. This preposterous arrogance must be subdued before any good results can be arrived at.

"*Singapore, 12th December* 1840.—By the *Ariel* we have accounts from China to the evening of the 29th, she having sailed on the morning of the 30th, Admiral Elliot with his squadron, two transports and six hundred troops had gone up to the Bogue to take possession of all its forts in the event of the noon of that day being allowed to pass without a written and ample apology being sent in for the insult offered the *Queen* Steamer a few days previous, the next news will be very interesting; in the mean time we are in a state of suspense. We have seen a letter written by five mercantile firms at Macao to the Admiral requesting information on various points; his reply merely states that he is quite ignorant of the intentions of the Chinese Government and that his future operations depend entirely on its acts, he expresses himself quite incapable of giving them any positive information on the subject, but promises to do so as soon as it is in his power. As to the existing truce, the Admiral says it was made with the Governor General of the province near Chusan and extends no further."

The following is the communication of Admiral Elliot, from a *Canton Register* of December 1, making known his resignation—as also the correspondence alluded to in the above letters which has passed between the Admiral and the Merchants:

H. M. S. *Melville*, off Lintin. Nov. 29th 1840.

Gentlemen,—It is my painful task to announce, to the merchants and H. M's subjects in general that sudden and severe illness has this day led the Hon. the Rear Admiral to resign the command of the expedition into the hands of Commodore Sir J. J. GORDON BREMER.

The rare devotedness of H. E's motives (so congenial with the calmness and wisdom which are the attributes of his character), will be unaffectedly felt by every person employed on this service, from the gallant and accomplished officer who succeeds him, to the humblest individual in the force capable of understanding the high merits of self-disregard at the dictates of public duty.

It would be intrusive to dwell for one moment upon my own feelings of deep private distress on this occasion. And I hope I need not trouble you with excuses for these few observations on the subject of my honored relative's retirement.

It remains to say that I have been trained in too long a course of anxiety and trial in this country, I repose too steady a confidence in the assistance of every kind by which I am surrounded, to lose heart under the weight of this serious aggravation of responsibility and this heavy personal blow. My firm reliance on the plain good sense of all classes of H. M's. subjects, and their manly cooperation for the security of the public honour and interests is an additional support to me.

May I request you, gentlemen, to cause this letter to be circulated and published.

I have, &c.

CHARLES ELLIOT,

One of H. M's. Plenipotentiaries and Chief Superintendent of British trade in China.

To Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON AND Co. DENT AND Co. and the British Merchants and Her Majesty's Subjects in general.

To His Excellency Rear-Admiral the Hon'ble George Elliot,

Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c.

SIR,—We, the undersigned British Merchants residing at Macao, beg leave to address your Excellency on the subject of the present state of our relations with the Chinese.

Convinced as we are that the welfare of the British trade with China must have your Excellency's most anxious attention, and that the interests of those concerned in that trade both on the spot, and at a distance, receive every consideration, we should most reluctantly appear prematurely to seek for information which your Excellency might deem it inexpedient at this moment to communicate.

But we may be allowed to point out to your Excellency that the complete uncertainty which has existed for several months past, both as regards the actual proceedings in China, and the views and intentions of the British government with regard to the trade, has occasioned a heavy accumulation of British property, partly in ships afloat at the outer anchorage, and partly at Macao, the ultimate disposal of which is involved at present in the greatest doubt.

The property afloat necessarily incurs heavy charges from the demurrage of the ships; and the property at Macao is liable to duty to the Portuguese government and expense of warehouse rent, independent of the charges to which it must be subject before it can enter for consumption in China.

Your Excellency will, we feel assured, allow that the British community in China, having received no official communication of the intentions of the British government or of your excellency since the notice of blockade under date 20th June 1840, are only discharging their duty as agents to parties at a distance, in now soliciting such information as may enable them to dispose of the property under their charge in the best possible manner.

We hope, therefore, we shall not be deemed to exceed the bounds of our legitimate duties in submitting to your Excellency the following enquiries.—

1.—Whether it is contemplated to remove the blockade of the port of Canton until definitive arrangements be made with the Chinese government for the direct resumption of the British trade, or whether the truce reported in a public notice issued at Chusan, applies solely to that quarter.

2.—Whether it has been determined that the British trade shall be carried on in future outside the Bocca Tigris or if it is contemplated that, under any altered state of circumstances, English ships may again proceed within the Bogue, and whether, as a temporary arrangement, the British trade may be carried on through Macao.

And in case your excellency cannot at present reply directly to the enquiries (which however we anxiously hope your excellency will be enabled to do), whether, in the opinion of your excellency, it is expedient that the British merchants should for the present keep their goods on board ships at the outer anchorages, or should land the property at Macao, subject to the duty levied by the Portuguese government.

The importance of the interests under our charge and the anxiety we feel to fulfil our duty the parties concerned will, we trust, plead our excuse for trespassing on your Excellency's time at this period.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c.

DENT & Co.
MACVICAR & Co.
BELL & Co.
DIROM & Co.

Macao, 25th Novr. 1840. GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Melville, Toonkoo Bay, 26th Nov. 1040,

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to your letter of yesterday, I regret to say I can only give you an answer to one of your queries; namely, with regard to the truce agreed to at Chusan: it was entered into with the governor general of that province, and does not extend further.

I am perfectly aware, gentlemen, of the state of anxiety the mercantile interests must be in, to know what is likely to take place; and shall take care to give the earliest intimation in my power of any thing bearing on such interests; but at present I am myself ignorant of the intentions of the Chinese government, and can therefore only express my hope that your suspense will now be of short duration.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen, your very obdt. servant,
GEO. ELLIOT,
Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.

Messrs. DENT & Co., and others, Merchants. Macao.—*Calcutta Courier Jan.* 9.

CANTON REGISTER, DECEMBER 1.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH H. E. REAR ADMIRAL THE HON'BLE GEORGE ELLIOT, RELATIVE TO THE INSTANT RELEASE OF MR. STANTON, AND THE BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

Macao, 20th November, 1840.—

Sir,—We, the undersigned British subjects, beg leave to address your excellency on your arrival in this neighbourhood, and tho' most fully impressed with the variety and importance of the interests dependent on your excellency's measures at this the most momentous crisis in the history of our relations with China, would still venture to draw your excellency's attention to a case of great cruelty and most wanton outrage on the part of the local government of Canton, which we have no doubt will excite in your excellency's mind feelings of mingled indignation and compassion.

Mr. Vincent Station (lately officiating British chaplain here), when residing in fancied security in this neutral settlement, was, on the 6th of August, seized, wounded (though quite unarmed), and carried off by the Chinese authorities, and for nearly four months has been confined in a Chinese jail, we fear under other sufferings than those of mere personal restraint, and without any communication being permitted with his countrymen.

Captain Smith will have officially communicated to your excellency the steps taken by him to obtain Mr. Stanton's release, but which, we regret to say, proved unsuccessful.

We earnestly hope your excellency will concur in viewing immediate attention, more especially when we consider Mr. Stanton's sacred calling, which should have secured him from protracted imprisonment and suffering.

We take this, the first opportunity that has been afforded us, of tendering your excellency the expression of our sentiments of respect, and have the honor to be, sir, your excellency's most obedient humble servants.

Lancelot Dent	C. Frommurze
W. F. Gray	H. Monk
D L. Burn	Wilkinson Dent
D. Rustomjee	Pat. iStewart
Thos. Fox	Gilbert Smith
P. F. Robertson	Charles Beard
W. Bleakin	Thos. D. Neave
Crawford Kerr	W. Leslie
Wm. Thomson	George T. Braine
M. Jejeebhoy	R. J. Gilman
Henry Gribble	Wm. Fanning
John Holliday	J. Henry
Wm. H. Hughes	Wm. Bell
T. A. Gibb	Jas. Wyllie
Wm McNair	John H. Cannan
Thos. N. Were	W. C. De Geyt
Alex: Smith	M. A. Pillans
A. F. Croom	J. M. Smith
F. A. Staple	Alfred Wilkinson
Geo. Heron	M. N. Pitcher
W. W. Dale	Wm. Pyke
W. Ellis	C. Lloyd
A. MacCulloch	John Robertson
Jos. W. Simpson	Thomas Beale
Duncan Jas. Kay	A. Furdoonjee
Pat. Dudgeon	D. Furdoonjee
Henry Moul	Henry B. Harker
John Salverlock	Charles Estridge
H. Hooker	John Slade
Robt. Wallace	&c. &c. &c.
D. Byramjee	

To his excellency the Hon. George Elliot. C. B. rear admiral of the white, commander in chief, &c &c. &c.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Melville, Tongkoo Bay, 27th Nov, 1840.

Gentlemen,—In answer to your letter of the 28th instant, which has this evening been put into my hands, I beg to say that I am fully aware of the unfortunate situation of Mr. Stanton, and join with you in the sympathy you express for him; as well as the hope that such outrage may in future be prevented.

I beg also to express my thanks for the sentiments expressed in the last paragraph of your letter, and remain gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) GEORGE ELLIOT,
Real admiral and commander-in-chief.

To Lancelot Dent, Esq., and others, Macao.

The following extracts from commercial letters brought by the *Falcon* will be interesting to our readers:

"*Macao, 3rd December*, 1840.—Commercial affairs remain as before. In Long Cloths and Cotton nothing but small retail sales can be made, while the imports are heavily accumulating.

In exports a limited trade goes on as before, except in Tea and Nankin Silk which continue interdicted, though of the former small supplies are smuggled out and brought for India at exorbitant prices.

The *Louisa Baillie* is under despatch with the last of the former season's Teas. Bills on England are a shade better—say, 4-7½ 6 months' sight.

Opium is dull. New Patna at about Sp. Drs. 440 and Malwa at about Sp. Drs. 400."

"*Singapore, 12th December* 1840.—Opium is quoted at Toongkoo on the 29th.

Malwa Sp. Drs. 400 to 410 and dull.
Patna ,, 460 to 480 and stock small.
Benares ,, 440 to 450 ditto.

In this market Patna is Sp. Drs. 360 to 370 and Benares Sp. Drs. 328.

Some of the American Merchants have gone to Canton from Macao in anticipation of the trade being opened."

Singapore, 14th December, 1840.—The *Clown* arrived here on the 12th, with 150 Chests of Opium, and Benares has been sold at Sp. Drs. 323 *a* 325 cash, and Sp. Drs. 330, 2 mos. Little demand for Patna at Sp. Drs. 370.—*Hurkaru, January* 9.

CANTON PRESS, NOVEMBER 28.

MESSRS. J. COSE AND Co.'s CIRCULAR.—We have been favored with a copy of Messrs. Jo. Cose and Co.'s business circular, and hope these gentlemen will not resent, as a breach of confidence, our giving it a wider circulation, by publication in the 'Press,' confident as we are that all our readers will be glad of tidings from a firm so highly respectable, but who have, during the last two years in China, enjoyed but a very small share of the general business. We heartily wish them success!

'To——

'Sir,—Although the continued maintenance of the Blockade of the port of Canton entirely suspends all operations in the staples of which our Circulars usually treat, we continue the sanctioned impertinence of our advices with regard to certain articles not usually noticed in letters of this description:—

Armament.—Nothing doing.
Admirals.—Continue inactive.
Ambassadors.—At a discount.
Apologies.—Linguists, Junk Captains, Coolies, and Pilots may always be obtained in any quantity, but these descriptions are quite unworthy of attention.

Blunders.—New ones of English manufacture easily *exposed*; they are *taken off* by the Chinese, but the supply seems inexhaustible.

Bogue Forts.—Have been held much too long by the present owners; an excellent opportunity of *disposing* of them occured the other day, but was not taken advantage of.

Courage.—Never more abundant, but spoiling for want of exercise.

Confidence—Until lately the stock was large, and a certain party obtained on credit a large quantity; but the merchants have now entirely withdrawn it.

Diplomacy—Such immense quantities, and of so wretched a kind have been forced upon the Chinese, that the article cannot possibly succeed with them for several years.

Energy—Much wanted.

Foreigners.—Great encouragement given last year to these articles, but they are now rather at a discount, and the most common kinds may be quoted lower than ever.

Gunpowder.—Large arrivals; but it does not go at off all.

Information—Much wanted, not to be got.

Insults—Continue to be offered by the Chinese and taken by the British.

Metals—Steel and lead are those which will do best in China; we cannot conceive why they have been so long neglected.

Negotiations—Will not do.

Shot—Bad shots here very frequently made.

Superintendents.—Chief not wanted; the second was enquired after a few days ago.

Truce.—Aspurious article was lately offered here, but it did not take.

Truth—Seldom to be obtained from the Chinese, but appreciated by them. Transactions on a large scale will never succeed with them, unless this article, together with consistency, firmness, and dignity, which are usually packed with it, form leading features in the investment.

War.—The low, wretched imitation of this article which the house of Palmerston and Co. have lately manufactured for this market, is wholly unsuited to it: a good description of true colors, without false glazing, of a bold pattern, well got up and properly finished, would, we are confident, be found to answer."

NEW ZEALAND.

SOVEREIGNTY OF GREAT BRITAIN PROCLAIMED.

(From the New Zealand Gazette, of 6th June.)

In the name of her majesty Victoria, queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. By William Hobson, esquire, a captain in the royal navy, lieutenant-governor of New Zealand.

Whereas, by a treaty bearing date the fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty, made and executed by me William Hobson, a captain in the royal navy, consul, and lieutenant-governor in New Zealand, vested for this purpose with full powers by her Britannic majesty, of the one part, and the chiefs of the confederation of the united tribes of New Zealand, and the separate and independent chiefs of New Zealand, not members of the confederation, of the other; and further ratified and confirmed by the adherence of the principal chiefs of this island of New Zealand, commonly called "the northern island," all rights and powers of sovereignty over the said northern island were ceded to her majesty the queen of Great Britain and Ireland, absolutely and without reservation.

Now, therefore, I, William Hobson, lieutenant-governor of New Zealand, in the name and on the behalf of her majesty, do hereby proclaim and declare, to all men, that from and after the date of the above-mentioned treaty, the full sovereignty of the northern island of New Zealand, vests in her majesty queen Victoria, her heirs and successors for ever.

Given under my hand at government house, Russell, bay of islands, this twenty first day of May, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

(Signed) WILLIAM HOBSON, Lieutenant-governor.

By his excellency's command.
(Signed) WILLOUGHBY SHORTLAND, Colonial Secretary.

In the name of her Majesty Victoria queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. By William Hobson, Esquire, a captain in the royal navy, lieutenant governor of New Zealand.

Whereas, I have it in command from her majesty queen Victoria, through her principal secretary of state for the colonies, to assert the sovereign rights of her majesty over the southern islands of New Zealand, commonly called "The middle island," the same having been ceded in sovereignty to her majesty.

Now therefore, I, William Hobson, lieutenant governor of New Zealand, do hereby proclaim and declare to all men that from and after the date of these presents the full sovereiguty of the islands of New Zealand extending from thirty-four degrees thirty minutes to forty seven degrees ten minutes south latitude, and between one hundred and sixty-six degrees five minutes to one hundred and seventy-nine degrees of east longtitude, vests in her majesty queen Victoria, her heirs and successors for ever.

Given under my hand at government-house, Russell, bay of islands, this twenty first day of March in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

(Signed) WILLIAM HOBSON, Lieut-governor.
By his excellency's command.
(Signed) WILLOUGHBY SHORTLAND, Colonial Secretary.

By the proclamations preceding this, his excellency captain Hobson asserts the sovereignty of our queen over the whole of the New Zealand islands. As there can be no doubt the government intended that every part of these islands should be placed under the British flag, we should have been better pleased had the second proclamation been the first issued upon the arrival of his excellency at the bay of islands; but we welcome it now, though it has appeared somewhat later.—New Zealand Gazette, June 6.

SYNDEY.

LATE SHIPWRECK AND MURDERS AT ENCOUNTER BAY.

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIAN,—SEPTEMBER 11,

FIRST REPORT of MAJOR O'HALLORAN. Commis-

sioner of Police, to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR :—

Camp Tentie--Opposite the first Island of the South Eastern branch of Lake Alexandrina, and about 5 miles to the W. N. W. of the Narrows.

August 26th, 1840.

SIR—By "Encounter Bay Peter," I have the honor to repert the progress of the exp dition under my command.

Mr. Pullen returned from Rairwee (the Elbow of the Goolwa) by the evening of Friday, the 21st instant. to our first camp near the mouth of the Murray, with a fortnight's supply of provisions. On Saturday morning, the 22d, we started at an early hour, the mounted party keeping along the sea coast the entire day; but we could not discover any relics of our countrymen—three of whom were said to have been killed within a few miles of the sea mouth of the Murray; which, however, the Encounter Bay blacks declared to be false. During this day, (Saturday,) owing to the wind being foul, the boats got on badly, and we halted for the night, about 12 miles from where we started in the morning, and not more than 14 miles from the sea mouth of the Murray.

On Saturday morning, the 23rd instant, we again moved off at an early hour; the wind being fresh and fair for the boats. I proceeded, as the day before, with the mounted party along the sea coast, and detached Capt Nixon, Mr. Bonney, and an orderly, to keep up the line of communication with Mr. Pullen; who was to notify by certain signals, whenever he saw any natives from the boats; for we had now got into the country of the hostile "big Murray tribe." About 12 o clock, we discovered a number of natives along the coast, at a great distance a head, running from us. We instantly followed in pursuit; and at as rapid a rate as the heavy nature of the sand would admit of; but we rode hard upwards of two miles before we neared them, when they took to the high and heavy sand hills, that are in very many places covered with thick scrub. I, however, threw skirmishers out from the coast to the lake, and we thus kept those steadily in sight whom we first saw; and the result was, that by evening, and after very great fatigue and exertion—from the hilly, scrubby, and sandy nature of the country—we contrived, without injury to any, to capture 13 men. 2 lads, and about 50 women and children. Some of the natives took to the lake when closely followed, whom we rode in after and captured; and some of them were intercepted by Mr. Pullen's party. Upon the persons of almost every man and woman, and in almost every "whirley" we examined,—and they were numerous—we found various articles of European clothing—belonging to males and females, as well as children—and *many of them stained with blood*; an excellent silver watch also, and 4 ten and 1 silver salt spoons, with the initials I E Y on the five latter, were taken; all of which fully proved, that those in custody were participators in—if not actual perpetrators of—the late horrible murders.

The prisoners were carefully secured guarded and during the night, but the women and children I liberated; the latter however, remained near the men till the evening of the next day. From our last encampment, we must have travelled at least 25 miles; independent of the great distance caused by the long continued pursuit in so unfavourable a country; so that, when we rested for the night, most of our horses were quite knocked up.

On Monday morning. the 24th instant, the mounted party were on horseback an hour before daybreak, for the purpose of scouring the country a head of us along the narrows, and where Mr. Pullen in his former trip of enquiry, and who now accompanied me on horseback, saw a number of ferocious characters with European clothing on, and who were chiefly the murderers, according to the statement of the captured natives. These men I was therefore fully resolved on securing if we fell in with them, and to allow none a chance of escaping. We beat the country for a long way from the lake side to the sea shore, re.captu some women, and found a quantity of European clothing (male and female) in the whirleys and huts on the lake side; *several articles of which, especially a woman's shift, w re covered with blood*—close to these whirleys we saw two natives swimming across the lake, we instantly rode down, and at the water's edge Mr. Pullen picked up a sailor's cap, which he at once recognised as that worn by one of the worst looking men he had seen in his former trip, and who was then with a party of natives pointed out by the friendly blacks that were with him, as the actual murderer Finding these fellows could not be followed, and had every chance of escaping if prompt measures were not resorted to, I now, for the first and only time, ordered those around me to fire, and though the distance was great, both the natives were wounded, and one severely, though they swam to an Island immediately opposite to us. Inspector Tolmer swam over after them, and found the two blacks wounded as I have described, but before a boat (which was sent on our return to camp) could reach the Island to bring them off, they had both got over to the north-eastern shore of the Coorong. There can scarce be a question but that these men formed part of the actual gang of murderers, for in their whirlies, or rather huts, close by, we found articles of clothig coveredwi th blood; and at this locality the captured natives all declared that the principal murderers were to be found. At another spot in this neighbourhood, where there are several native huts together, we found newspapers, receipted bills, made out in the name of Captain Smith, the mail letters from Adelaide, open and torn, the leaves of a Bible and another book, with part of the log book of the "Brigantine *Maria*." his clearely proves that the crew and passengers of the above vessel are the unhappy sufferers, an i were making their way to Adelaide when murdered. It appears strange, however, that they had no weapons of defence with them.

We returnd to camp by the forenoon, having swept the country in all directions for at least eight miles to the south east, and especially along the narrows. The captives, on our return, much alarmed at the situation they were placed in, pointed out one of their number as the murder of a whaler named "*Roach*", who came down here near two years ago with another sailor (also murdered) from Encounter Bay, to the wreck of the schooner "Fanny", that lies on the sea shore just opposite to where our present encampment is. The captives also pointed to the main land on the opposite side of the lake, and said that one of the murderers of the crew of the "Maria" was there, and could easily be taken; and two of them, at the suggestion of Mr. Bonney, volunteered to bring the man over, and to give him up to us. I sent "Encounter Bay Peter" with these men, and they returned at half past four o'clock in the evening, accompanied by the culprit, who was quite unconscious, till secured, of our being aware that he was one of the murderers. All our prisoners shouted with joy on seeing the man.

Having formally and deliberately investigated into every particular relative to the murders, in the presence of those of my own party who were off duty, the Encounter Bay blacks, and the prisoners, and finding that neither of the culprits denied, though they would not actually confess their guilt, I proceeded to pass sentence of death upon them, by virtue of the authority and instructions received from your Excellency, for the guilt of these men was fully and clearly established by the united testimony of all their tribe present, and my own opinion and conviction of their guilt was supported by the unanimous declaration of all the gentlemen around me, as well as of the Encounter Bay blacks.

Yesterday morning (Tuesday, the 25th instant) I proceeded with my entire party, (except a small guard eft to protect the same) the prisoners and murderers, back about fifteen miles, to the spot on the sea coast wher ours unfortunate countrymen l, buried, and where they were likewise murdered, and there, at two minutes past three o' clock, P. M, these two men were executed by hanging, immediately ovter the grave. They died almost instantly, and bo evinced extreme nerve and courage to the last, especii ally the man who was given over to us by his trib e and who had the most ferocious and demo n like countenance I ever beheld. He was also a man of extraordinary strength and powerfully made.

After the execution, I released the prisoners, and notified that such was the way the whites punished those who committed murder; that the present punishment was a merciful one considering the numerous murders they committed. I likewise warned them not to touch the bodies, and told them ever to remember this day, and to bring their relatives and children to the spot, that they might all see how the white man tunished those who murdered any of his tribe. I then allowed them to depart, and we got back to camp by dark, after a day of heavy rain and much catigue.

I have reason to think that the persons murdered on the spot alluded to above were Mr. and Mr. Denham, Strut, their servant, Mrs. York and four or five of the Denham's children. They were killed in the day time, being overpowered in the most insidious and cowardly manner by a large number of blacks, and beaten to death by waddies. They were all unarmed, and the garments of those murdered (female as well as male) were chiefly stained with blood about the back of the collars. The marrderer of Roach killed him when sitting down, by the blow of the waddy from behind, and Roach's com panion was likewise killed in a similar way, and atthe same time, by another black.

The country that we have travelled over, from the mouth to this, averages about a mile across—from the south east branch to the sea shore. It is composed of steep sandy hills and scrub, with light vegetation, at present, in some of the bottoms, and which the horses seem to relish. Watter is abundant almost everywhere along the lake side, and can be easily had by digging a foot or two; but in some places it is brackish, and in others smells and tastes offensively.

All the European clothes, &c, taken from the Natives, with the torn letters and papers, are carefully preserved by me—with the hope, that they may be identified on our return to Adelaide, by some of the relatives or friends of the deceased.

I send your excellency the native names of a few of the local ties: and the names, also, of the murderers But we have been otherwise too much employed, a yet, to attend much to such points:—

The place of execution is called—Pilgàru.

Native name of the big Murray tribe—Milmanrura.

Our present encampment—Tentie.

The Island opposite our encampment—Colmoro.

The Narrows—Panca.

The South-east branch of the lake—Coorong,

Sea mouth of the Murray—Ktanduà.

The murderer of Roach—Moorcangua.

The murderer giv en over to us by his tribe—Mongarawata.

I have the honour to be your Excellency's
Most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) T. O'HALLORAN.
Commissioner of Police.

To his Excellency Colonel Gawler, K. H.
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

SECOND Report of MAJOR O'HALLORAN, Commissioner of Police, to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR:—

Camp, 11 miles from the sea, mouth of the Murray, on the north-east bank of the Coorong,

4th September, 1840.

Sir,—My last report to your Excellency was closed and despatched on the 29th ultimo, by "Encounter Bay Peter," and I have now the honor to address you again in continuation.

On the morning of Thursday the 27th August I left the camp at Tentie under charge of Mr. Pullen, and proceeecded with the mounted party along the sea coast to the south east, in search of the wreck of the brig *Maria*, (each man taking a supply of six day's provisons with him,) detaching three men to sweep the country along the Lake side, and carefully examine all the Whirleys they fell in with. The day was cold and wet. At 3 p. m. nine natives were seen at a considerable distance crossing the Lake to an Island opposite. We examined two of their huts close by, which were full of European clothing; a good silver watch was likewise found. the dial and upper part being stained with blood. Finding it impossible to take any of the clothing with us, each horse having a heavy load to carry, I set fire to the huts and their contents, but the watch I have preserved. We travelled this day in heavy sand and rain about 20 miles.

On Friday the 28th August we again moved off at an early hour, and travelled along the coast till 12 o'clock, when Captain Nixon and Mr. Bonney, who had been detached along the Lake side, rode over to report that they had fallen in with Thompson and Walker and the rest of the party sent in a whale boat by Captain Hart from Encounter Bay, on Monday the 17th ultimo. in search of the wreck of the brig *Maria*. On joining these men I received the following account from Thompson, and which Capt. Nixon took down in his own words:

THOMPSON'S STATEMENT.

"On Tuesday morning, 18th August, we left the mouth of the Murray in a whale boat, two of us keeping the beach and two the boat. On Wednesday we hauled the boat up where we now are, which we estimate to be 100 miles from the mouth. We then divided our party, two kept the beach, and two the shorses of the Lake, so as to be of use to any party who might have been shipwrecked. On Sunday evening, an hour before sun down, we fell in with the long boat of the "*Maria of Hobart Town*," (Captain's name was not on the boat,) two oars and a mast, but no sail. We hauled the boat up to high water mark, and then walked on and fell in with part of the quarter deck and skylight, some of the panes of glass not broken; about six miles farther on towards Cape Jaffa, we fell in with the companion. We then walked on to Captain Wright's at Rivoli Bay, but met nothing in our walk except a broken table. We reached Captain Wright's on Monday evening about three o'clock. Tuesday about the middle of the day we left Captain Wright's on our return. Wednesday afternoon we found this key and seal (shewing them) fast to the stale room door, and part of the larboard quarter, the stern davit, and a quarter davit, one gilt star on the part of the stern that was broken. All her deck is on the beach broken, a cask of fresh water and several broken boxes. We think she must have been wrecked on Baudin's Reef. Our party consisted of myself, Walker, Fox, Sullock, two native men and two boys, one of each from Encounter Bay, the other two were met in at the wreck of the *Fanny*."

The information thus obtained from Thompson rendered it unnecessary for me to proceed farther; we therefere, after leaving some provisions with the whalers, who greatly needed such supplies, crossed the Lake (here very shallow) to the N. E. side of the Coorong, and got back to our camp, which had been moved, to the side we were on, and opposite to Tentie, by Sunday the 30th of August, and where we had the honor of meeting your Excellency.

On Monday, the 31st August, and Tuesday, the 1st instant, we halted to recruit the men and horses, during which time we learnt from a native of the big Murray tribe called "Tom," and who was left at our camp by Thompson's party as they passed to Encounter Bay, that three males and one female belonging to the brig *Maria* had bee waddied in the day time by some of the tribe not far from where we were encamped. These four had separted from Mr. Denham's party, at the "Narrows," and crossed to the N. E. shore of the Coorong, (the same side that we are now upon) along which, after proceeding for some distance they were murdered, being clasped round the bodies by some of the savages whilst others waddied them. "Tom" offered to shew us the spot where the murders were committed, and to point out the Whirleys of the murderers, and likewise to identify them if found. This account of "Tom's" perfectly coincided, both as to locality and the persons murdered, and murderers, with that previously given to us by the Encounter Bay blacks. The names of two of the murderers, who are brothers, are, Patterynaka and Porcilpeepol,—all the other names Tom had forgotten.

As these murderers were perfectly distinct from others, both as locality and the persons by whom they were committed, it was considered that the duty in which the force was engaged would dot be properly completed until this affair also was searched out as far as circumstances would admit of.

Accordingly, on the morning of Wednesday the 2nd instant, your Excellency was pleased to order Inspector Tolmer with half of the mounted men to scour the country inland, whilst I proceeded downwards with the other half along the shores of the Coorong, Mr. Pullen and the boats keeping abreast of us. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, my party discovered the mangled remains of two Europeans, a male and a female. The hair of the former was eight brown, and he must have been a tall and powerful man. The skulls of both were frightfully fractured, especially that of the female, whose lower jawbone was likewise broken. Three of the teeth of this jaw on the left side, and two on the right nearly in front were decayed, those of the upper jaw were perfect. The man had only lost one tooth, the left front one of the upper jaw. On questioning the native Tom whether he was aware before of these two having been murdered, he said, no, but that this place belonged to the murderer Mongarawata, whom we had hanged, and who had been given over to us by his tribe. We buried the dead carefully, examining in all directions for other bodies or graves, but could find none. The shoe of a very large man, however, and several books were discovered, (all of which are taken care of) in one of which the name "James Greenshields, 1839," is written in pencil.

On reaching the spot where the other four Europeans had been murdered, and which was about four miles further, none of their bodies could be found after a close and minute examination.

At 1 p. m. I relieved Inspector Tolmer's party with mine, and swept the shores of Lake Albert, so named by your Excellency after her Majesty's Royal Consort. It is a fine body of water to the South of Lake Alexandrian, and united to it by a narrow channel. After an active search along this lake (the Albert) and the inland country, till evening, I returned to camp unsuccessful, having seen only a few natives at a great distance from us, and who, long before we could near them, hid in the high and thick reeds that encircle Lake Albert in one continued belt along the entire of its shores as far as seen by us. The impression however, left on the natives' minds of our activity in thus sweeping their entire country will, I am persuaded, give them a high notion of our power and teach them to dread it for the future.

I am happy to state that these murderers—which appear to be seventeen in all (fifteen belonging to the *Maria*, and the two whalers, Roach and his companion, whose name I cannot ascertein till my return to town)—have been committed only by the "Milmenrura," or "Big Murray Tribe," who are notorious among all the natives generally for their brutal and ferocious character. The neighbouring tribes universally evince confidence in us, and abhorrence of the atrocities that have been lately committed.

The party having now been nearly three weeks in the field, actively employed at this very inclement season of the year, in a portion of the province so difficult and little known,—a severe example having been made, and a convincing exhibition given of our strength and determination to punish atrocious crimes,—the district also having been well examined for future operations, shouldr they ever become necessary,—I have received youc Excellency's orders to return with my party forthwith to head quarters.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's mo t obedient
humble servant,
(Signed) T. O'HALLORAN,
Commissioner of Police.

To His Excellency Col. Gawler, K. H.
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

MAJOR O'HALLORAN'S INSTRUCTIGNS AND EXECUTION OF TWO NATIVES AT ENCOUNTER BAY,

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIAN, SEPTEMBER 15.

In our last, we presented to our readers the two official Reports of Major O'Halloran to his Excellency the Governor, upon the subject of the late shipwreck and murders at Encounter Bay. We now present them with a copy of the "Instructions" under which Major O'Halloran acted, in the late summary execution of the two Natives over the graves of the ill-fated passengers of the *Maria*:—

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

Adelaide, 14th August, 1840.

You will proceed with the party described in the margin, to the Elbow of the Goolwa by such routes as you shall judge expedient.

You will make arrangements that two boats shall be placed on the river, with provisions and necessaries on board, for your whole party, for fourteen days.

You will have at least seven days provision in addition, in charge of a foot Police party at the Elbow.

The object of your expedition is, to apprehend, and bring to summary justice, the ringleaders in the murder, or any of the murderers (in all not to exceed three) of eight or more white persons; ssome of whose bodies were found about few days ince—about nineteen miles to the south-eastward of the sea mouth of the Goolwa or Murray.

To this end, your first object should be, if possible, to make prisoners the whole number congregated with the murderers.

It is of very great importance that, if possible, in effecting this portion of the duty, no blood should be shed, or violence shown or encountered.

The future effect of the expedition on the minds and conduct of the natives, will certainly be much more beneficial if the murderers can be captured without bloodshed.

This, however, will probably be the most difficult part of your duty; and if, in the execution of it you are really compelled to abandon temperate measures, and to resort to those of extreme force against the whole tribe, you will not be held blameable. Your duty is, to *capture the murderers; and this object must be effected*, if they fall within your reach.

You will most carefully and distinctly explain to all friendly natives, that your warfare is not with any but the tribe by which the murder was committed; and even to this tribe you will, if opportunity permits, explain as distinctly (which, from the distance at which their weapons take effect, you will probably be able to do, even should they be in hostility with you) that, if they will deliver up the murderers, your aggression against all others shall cease.

The horses should with the greatest care be kept out of sight until the last moment. This may be effected by sending them along the sea beach—not allowing any to rise the sand hills.

When the prisoners are taken, you will proceed deliberately and with all suitable form to discover through the medium of the Encounter Bay blacks, who were the persons actually concerned in the murder. You will take every reasonable method of exhibiting to your own party and to all the blacks present, that your enquiry is deliberate and conducted on principles of the strictest justice.

When to your own thorough conviction you shall have identified any number not exceeding three of the actual murderers, you will distinctly point out such men and require the deliberate opinions of Mr. Pullen, Captain Nixon, and the Encounter Bay blacks, concerning their guilt, and you will make a note by names of those opinions as to guilty or not guilty, for the information of the Governor.

You will, however, act upon *your own single deliberate judgment*.

Should your mind become satisfied of the guilt as to actual participation in the murder of any number not exceeding three, you will if possible move the whole tribe in your power to the spot at which the murder was committed. You will there explain to the blacks the nature of your conduct, and the orders you have received from the Governor, and you will deliberately and formally cause sentence of death to be executed by shooting or hanging, upon the convicted murderers, not exceeding three, as above described.

You will then cause your party to return to its different stations.

Should you not be able to succeed in capturing any blacks against whom you can obtain evidence satisfactory to yourself, you will arrange your movements so as to return by the time that your provisions are exhausted.

The whole party engaged in the expedition, is placed under your absolute command. You will be careful to maintain strict discipline in it, especially as regards the natives and their women.

For so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

GEORGE GAWLER,
Governor S. Australia.

By his Excellency's command,
GEORGE HALL, Actg.
Col. Secretary,

Having placed these documents in the hands of our readers, it now becomes our duty to put upon record an expression of our own feelings and sentiments upon them. The main facts in the Reports are—first, the shooting of two Natives, who were implicated in the late murders at Encounter Bay, and who sought to elude capture, by swimming across the lake;—and secondly, the summary execution of two other Natives,—the first of whom was given up by his Tribe as the murderer of one of the late crew of the *Maria*,—and the second of whom was proved to be the murderer of a whaler named Roach in that locality about two years ago. In the execution of his duty, Major O'Halloran has confined himself to the strict letter of his Instructions, as any one may see by comparing those instructions with his first and second Reports. That he has acted with that mercifulnesd of disposition, throughout the whole of this sas affair, which reflects the highest credit upon him, both as a gentleman and as an officer, is a conclusion to which every one must come, who carefully examines the documents we have now made public. He has incurred no "fearful responsibility," in the discharge of his duty, as the *Register* very unwisely alleges; having simply complied with the Instructions from the Colonial Government, of which his conduct in every respect is a perfect counterpart.

The great question which meets us at the outset of the discussion, is,—whether "the Colonial Government of South Australia," or, which in fact is the same thing,—whether Colonel Gawler, with the advice of the Members of Council, possessed the "*right*," as the representative of Majesty, to issue instructions empowering Major O'Halloran, or any other individual, "summarily to put to death any human being" within the province, "without trial by the estab ished criminal judicature" having first been had? The converse of this has been asserted, and a formal "protest" upon this subject has been put on record. The ground which the *Register* takes in the discussion of the question, is,—the *irreconcilableness* of "the proceedings taken by Major O'Halloran, either with the acknowledged rights of *all* natives within the province of South Australia, or with the inviolable principles of the British Constitution"—an *irreconcilableness*, however, which, so far as any evil consequences are either to be feared or deprecated, exists more in the brain of the writer in question, than in any instructions issued, or in any conduct pursued.

On the former of these two points, the following proclamation—the first act of Governor Hindmarsh's administration on the establishment of the province—bas been quoted, as a proof that the aboriginal inhabitants of South Australia are entitled to all the privileges of British subjects, and that as such only can their personal liberty be attained.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency John Hindmarsh, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's province of South Australia.

In announcing to the colonists of His Majesty's province of South Australia, the establishment of the Government, I hereby call upon them to conduct themselves on all occasions with order and quietness, duly to respect the laws, and by a course of industry and sobriety, by a strict observance of the ordinances of Religion, to prove themselves worthy to be the founders of a great and free colony.

It is also, at this time, especially my duty to apprize the colonists of my resolution to take every lawful means for extending the same protection to the Native Population as to the rest of His Majesty's subjects, and of my firm determination to punish with exemplary severity, all acts of violence or injustice which may in any manner be practised or attempted against the Natives, who are to be considered as much under the safeguard of the law as the colonists themselves, and equally entitled to the privileges of British subjects. I trust, therefore, with confidence, to the exercise of moderation and forbearance by all classes, in their intercourse with the native inhabitants, and that they will omit no opportunity of assisting me to fulfil Her Majesty's most gracious and benevolent intentions towards them, by promoting their advancement in civilization, and ultimately, under the blessing of Divine Providence, their conversion to the Christian faith.

Given under my hand at Glenelg, this twenty-eighth day of December, 1836.

(Signed) JOHN HINDMARSH.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

OCT. 8—The barque *Elphinstone*, 475 tons, Fremlin, master from Plymouth, June 3, with 248 bounty emigrants, under the superintendance of Dr. D. Salter. Passengers—Capt. Edenborough and lady, Miss Roach, Mr. and Mrs. Corey, Mr. and Mrs. Levy, Messrs Capper, Boyes, Forsyth, Hynd, Callender, Gibbes, and A. Edenborough. Agents—Messrs. T. Gore and Co.

OCT. 9—The schooner *Susannah Ann*, Anderson, master, from Mahia, New Zealand, the 27th ultimo, with oil, maize and pork.

OCT. 9—The brig *Elizabeth*, 233 tons, Norman, master, from Liverpool May 19th, with merchandise. Agents—Messrs. A. B. Smith and Co.

SAILED.

OCT. 8—The whaling barque *Cape Packet*, Powell, master, for the Sperm Fisheries.

OCT. 8—The schooner *Velox*, for Newcastle.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY.—Present the Governor, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Australia, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Collector of Customs, the Auditor-General, Mr. Berry, Mr. Jones, Mr. Blaxland, Mr. H. Macarthur, Sir John Jamison, and Mr. James Macarthur.

Mr. James Macarthur brought forward the following resolutions, of which he gave notice on the previous day, as a substitute for those which were lost by the Governor's casting vote, and which now passed the Council.

1. That in the opinion of this Council the Parent State, indisputably deriving a direct pecuniary saving (independently of other advantages) from the Assignment of Convicts to Private Service in New South Wales, and its interests being at all events in an equal if not a superior degree involved in the due coercion and discipline of such Transported Offenders, ought in justice to bear at least one-half of the Expences attendant on the Police and Gaol Establishments, which are raised to their present large amount chiefly through the introduction of a Convict Population into the Colony.

2. That His Excellency the Governor be respectfully solicited to represent on behalf of this Council to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, that this Council has most reluctantly consented to so large an expenditure for the support of those establishments, since the 1st of July, 1835, and has voted the full amount of the Estimate for the same for the year 1841, solely from a conviction that it would not be justified in declining to make provision for the maintenance of the public tranquillity and security.

3. That by the appropriation for the period from the 1st July 1835, to the 31st December 1841 of so large an amount (about £597,000) of the Colonial Revenue, arising partly from the Sale of Public Lands, partly from ordinary sources, in defraying the whole charge of the Police and Gaol Establishments, including Buildings, and the consequent diminution of those Funds, which would have been available for the introduction of Free Labour, every branch of the productive industry of this Colony is in danger of falling into decay, to the great loss and injury not only of the Colony, but of the Parent State also, more especially of its Manufacturing, Commercial, and Shipping Interests.

4. That in the opinion of this Council, the effect of transporting convicts to Norfolk Island, or other Penal Settlements, and introducing them at the expiration of their sentences into New South Wales, must inevitably be to inflict upon this Colony a continuance of the worst of the moral evils arising out of Transportation, together with the necessity for the enormous Police expenditure, inseparative of such a system without any countervailing advantage, and would be both unjust, and in the highest degree impolitic.

5. That His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to communicate these Resolutions to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to represent the very earnest desire of this Council, that the strictest prohibitory measures should be adopted and enforced, to prevent the introduction into this Colony, under any pretence whatsoever, of convicts transported to Norfolk Island, or any other Penal Settlements, after the termination or remission of their several sentences.

The Presbyterian Act Amendment Bill, the third reading of which was postponed from yesterday, in consequence of a clerical error, was read a third time and passed; and the further consideration of the Hired Servants' Act Amendment Bill was concluded.

Council then adjourned to the following day for the consideration of the Supreme Court Better Regulation Bill.—*Australian, Oct.* 10.

SHIP NEWS.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

We have been favoured by a gentleman connected with the commerciai marine, with the following description of a number of reefs and shoals off the north-west coast of Australia, most of which are newly laid down. We are not at liberty to announce the source whence it was taken, but we believe it may be depended upon as strictly accurate:—

Casuarina Shoal.—Two and a half miles W. ½ N, (magnetic) from the north-west point of Garden Island, and has ten fathoms water a quarter of a mile to the eastward and half a mile to the westward of it.

Seaward Reef.—With six or seven feet water upon it, is a small patch of rocks on the Five Fathom Bank above referred to, and is situated three and a quarter miles W. half N. by compass from the north end of Carnac Island, or in a line with the south-west end of Rottenest and the Haycock on Garden Island, and in a line with Row Boat Rock and Arthur's Head, at the entrance of Swan River.

Half a mile E. N. E. from Seaward Reef is a shoal rocky patch of two fathoms, with six and a half fathoms water between it and the reef.—*Adelaide General Advertiser, Sept.* 10.

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Supplement to the Bombay Gazette

OVERLAND DISPATCH.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1841.

Latest and Important Intelligence.

MAURITIUS.

ALIENS.—*Government Notice.*—A Proclamation having been communicated to His Excellency the Governor, which was insued by the Governor of Bourbon on the 3rd isstant, together with the Military Order by which it was followed, calling upon the Inhabitants of that Island, in consequence of recent intelligence received from France, to arm and to be prepared for hostilities. His Excellency directs that all French Aliens do immediately take measures for leaving the Colony.

The Chief Commissary of Police will see to the execution of this order, and will prevent the landing of any other French Aliens, until the question of peace or war be better determined.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 16th November 1840

GEO F. DICK,
Colonial Secretary.

Such is the Proclamation which was posted up on Tuesday last, by order of the Government, in every street of Port-Louis. On first perceiving it from a distance, we took it for one of those placards which are issued from time to time to put the public on their guard against mad dogs, or against the progress of contagion. Surprize and consternation were the predominant feelings excited in the breasts of all by whom this extraordinary document was read,—a document which we confess we scarcely know how to designate. Every thing, in fact, therein contained is utterly inexplicable and imcomprehensible. What! Because the Governor of Bourbon, whom certainly it is not our province to judge, and whose acts, we conceive, are of little consequence to us, publishes a Proclamation in which he indicates the precautionary measures of defence to be adopted by the inhabitants of that Colony, in order that should war be eventually declared it might not find them unprepared. Sir Lionel Smith considers it incumbent on him, forcibly to expel from this Island every Frenchmen, new resident upon it, without any distinction whatever, as also without any delay. Really it appears to us that Sir Lionel Smith cannot have reflected for an instant, nor have stopped to take counsel from any one, when he published a proclamation of this description! It, in effect, he had attentively perused the one issued by Admiral De Hell—if he had given himself a moment's time to examine the motive which induced him to adopt the singular stroke of policy of which he has resorted, and to which his name will for ever remain attached, he would have recollected that before Admiral De Hell dreamt of addressing to the inhabitants of the Colony which he governs, the Proclamation which appears to have so deeply wounded Sir Lionel Smith, he, Sir Lionel, had ordered the forts and the citadel to be additionally fortified and provisioned, and arrangements which are usually adopted when there appears a possibility of war; he would have reflected that his Proclamation was equivalent to an open declaration of hostilities, and that it did not appertain to him who only holds his office from the Queen and from Her Ministers, to do that which neither the Ministers nor Her Majesty have yet done, nor in all probability will do,—declare war against France! The act is really almost incredible!

How Sir Lionel Smith, who in the last paragraph of his Proclamation admits that nothing has yet been decided in Europe upon the question of peace or war, can presume to take upon himself the responsibility of wresting from their personal interests in the Colony, several thousand Frenchmen who have long been resident upon it, and, consummate an act which, in the age in which we live, would be scarcely justified by the odious exigencies of war, is, we confess, to us a matter of perfect astonishment! Events before which the Governments of Europe recoil, inspired by a dread which takes its source in the loftiest sentiments of the human heart, and in the sound appreciation of the duties and doctrines of civilization, the Governor of a small isolated rock would, of his own accord, provoke! The overstrained and sovereignly unjust susceptibility of the chief of a little colony is thus to compromise the peace of the whole world, which monarchs themselves, with their millions of armed bands, are fearful of disturbing. When we reflect upon the immense importance of the act which Sir Lionel Smith has just committed, we are almost inclined to believe we are in a dream!

Whatever may be the result of this Proclamation, and whether it be put into execution or not, we conceive we are fulfilling our duty, as faithful and Royal British subjects, in protesting against the feeling by which it has been dictated; and we do this with so much the more force and energy, inasmuch as we are convinced that in this respect we are the interpreters of the sentiments of every inhabitant of Mauritius, of whatsoever class or original.—*Le Cerneen, Nov.* 19.

CHINA.

OUR Calcutta Papers to the 16th of January give us a few items of information and by that medium we get a peep at a "Canton Press of the 5th of December. The new Imperial Commissioner Keshen has arrived at Canton, and is said to have refused an interview with Lin. It is said Keshen is coming to the Bogue Forts to negotiate with the Admiral, and that the Canton people are very violent against the English and averse to Keshen's proceeding to the Forts. We can only hope they will bring on some decisive action. From Chusan we learn that as the weather grows colder the mortality among the Troops decreases, but a number of the Sick are too far gone ever to be set on their legs again while the expedition lasts. Captain Elliot has addressed a letter "*To Her Majesty's Subjects engaged in Commerce at the Island* of Chusan." Like all that effete Plenipotentiaries State Papers, it is full of emptiness, and really "signifying nothing.' It consists of three paragraphs. In one "He hopes the *Trade of Chusan*!!! may extend, and he has drawn the subject to the particular notice of Her Majesty's Government. In the next he states the Admiral and Governor of Chusan (Elliot and Burrell) will afford the said Trade facility and protection. In the third and concluding Para. he says that if any Treaty be entered into with the Chinese Government, the Commercial interests of the Port of Chusan will be carefully heeded!!! Now after such rubbish as this what is to be expected? Captain Elliot like the old man in the Arabian Nights did to Sindbad, sticks to our Interests in China (or rather his own) and cannot be shaken out of his Saddle. Sindbad got rid of his burthen by making him drunk, and if the Mercantile Community of China could get the gallant Captain to take a strong dose of Opium, he might possibly be forwarded to join his relative the Admiral in England, without any great loss of our national Dignity and honor on the present occasion. We fear that the Chinese Expedition will be the wonderous folly of the day, expence of no common magnitude and no commensurate results. We look for patchwork of all kinds, we have begun badly and so we apprehend we shall continue. The old monopoly of the East India Company was after all the glorious day of our commercial connection with the Celestial Empire. If the Supercargoes had a row it was settled by the Hong Merchants, and our National dignity was never compromised but now what have we gained by the throwing open the Trade? Nothing but loss and vexation. England will pay more in the shape of Taxes to defray the expences of this Expedition in a short time, than her children would have gained for years in the reduced price of Tea. We have had an inglorious War and we fear it will be succeeded by a truckling Peace. If that be the case we shall indeed have retrograded in the eyes not only of the Chinese, but every Eastern power from China to the Straits of Malacca and Burmah. We have yet two hopes left in Sir J. G. Bremer and Sir Hugh Gough. If these two cards do not turn up trumps we shall certainly lose the game by honors, as well as by a trick.

We were yesterday favored with papers and letters from Singapore to the 17th of December, and from Macao to the 17th of that month. The former mention the arrival of Admiral Elliott at Singapore, in the *Volage*, on the 17th and that some sales of Benares Opium had been effected, at Spanish dollars 325 per chest. The latter state that the Imperial Envoy, Keshen, has positively refused to go to the Bogue to meet Captain Elliot; that he has ordered the fleet to remove from Chumpee, and further, that any communication Capt. Elliot has to make, must be done through the medium of an inferior Mandarin at Macao. He has also sent additional troops and a quantity of gunny-bags to the Bogue Fort. It is the intention of Commodore Bremer, to wait until the 17th of December, and in the event of Keshen not making his appearance, to commence hostilities and attack the Bogue Forts, so that the next arrival from China, will, in all probability, bring us very important information. 'This proceeding on the part of the Chinese Commissioner, is nothing more than what we expected. The Elliots have allowed themselves to be "pretty considerably humbugged," and all that our force has done, will have to be done over again.

The *Water Witch* reached Macao on the 6th, only sixteen days from Singapore, a splendid passage at this season.

Opium is said to have suddenly advanced Sp. Drs. 50 per chest, but no confidence can be placed in this intelligence, received from Tongkoo.

St. Andrew's Day was celebrated by a dinner at Mr. Matheson's, when the health of Lord Auckland was given with great applause followed by the tune "Nae Luck about the Hoose," which was considered a very appropriate tune to the state of affairs in China."—*Hurkaru, January* 16.

(From the Canton Press December 5.)

The most positive intelligence has reached here that the Imperial Commissioner Keshen arrived at Canton in the latter days of last week, and it is generally stated that he has already proceeded towards the Bogue; this however, requires confirmation. The Chinese say that Keshen refused to have an interview with Lin, but that he admitted the visits from the Fooyen and the Tartar General. That the late Governor of Canton, Tang Tingching, whose arrival at Canton from Fohkeen we reported a fortnight since, has been there at all, is now denied; there seems to be something mysterious about the late movements of this personage, who by some is represented as on his way to Peking by order of the Court, and by others it is whispered that he lies dying somewhere on the road, his desperate circumstances having tempted him to swallow poison. There is, however, much uncertainty in all these rumours, which are frequently contradictory, since it is also said that Tang had an interview with Keshen which lasted three hours. The greatest excitement is said to prevail in Canton among all classes, and numerous are the reports with which the credulity of the people is amused, but if we are correctly informed, the most prominent feeling among the people is hostile to the English, and the Chinese exclaim loudly against the intended journey of the High Imperial Commissioner to the Bogue, there to treat with foreign barbarians, as endangering the dignity of the Empire. They seem to imagine that the very circumstance of an officer entrusted with the Imperial powers, going out of his way at the desire of the English, is highly derogative to the splendor of the dragon throne, and their patriotic prejudices are deeply wounded by such proceeding. We know not whether these sticklers for celestial prerogative are deeply versed in history, or they might have found a precedent for the contemplated negotiations, not farther back than the time of Kanghe, when in the year 1688, Chinese ambassadors were sent to meet those from Russia, and a treaty of amity was actually concluded between them, and the frontier between the two Empires defined, with the assistance of the missionary Gerbillon In the absence of all certain information of what the intentions of the Chinese government really are, with regard to the English demands, we think our readers will not be displeased to have the rumours of the day recorded, o to be told in what manner these affect the public mind in China. We only wish we had better means of information, many of the accounts which Europeans obtain from Chinese, being either invented altogether by their informants, or so much modified as to be calculated to flatter their listeners' supposed passions or prejudices. A story almost too absurd to be committed to paper, were it not that things as strange have happened in China, and may therefore again be attempted, is that there is to be a Committee of Hongmerchants, who are to come to Macao there to treat with another of British merchants;—these are to state what their grievances are, and how they desire them to be removed; on this the Hongmerchants ae to deliberate and report to Keshen, who, after having given the subject all due consideration, will, if he approves of the resolutions, then communicate his pleasure to H. M. plenipotentiaries; we need remark on this merely, that only the head of a Chinaman could conceive such an extraordinary project of settling the affairs of two mighty nations."

CHUSAN.

The H. C. Steamer *Madagascar* from Chusan 24th November, arrived here on the 3rd. The letters we have seen by her add little or nothing to our previous information. Since the departure of the Admiral the command of the squadron devolved on the senior officer Captain Bourchier of H. M. *S. Blonde*, and that of the troops continues with Colonel Burrell. Every thing was remaining quiet. A letter we have seen says. 'The weather is now cool and delightful, and those our sick men who have any constitution left them to recover upon, are recovering—but many, alas! are too far gone—the finger of death is already upon them—to them all weathers are alike—they will never march or handle musket more! We are all anxiously waiting for arrivals from the south, our last dates from Macao being the 25th September.'

In the hope of arrivals from this the writer of the letter will be sadly disappointed, no vessel since that time having been able to make head against the prevailing northerly gales, and our friends at Chusan will have to wait for the arrival of the steamer *Queen* about, as we are informed, to be despatched to Chusan shortly, to take on them the so long expected lettors and news from home and India.

We are obliged to a friend for the following copy of a letter addressed by Capt. Elliot to such British subjects as are engaged in trade at Chusan, a few days before the Chief Superintendent left for Macao:

H. M. Ship Melville,
Chusan, 9th Nov. 1840.

TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS ENGAGED IN COMMERCE AT THE ISLAND OF CHUSAN.

Gentlemen,—In the hope that the trade here may gradually extend, I feel it may be a satisfaction to you to know, before I leave Chusan, that the subject has been drawn under the particular notice of Her Majesty's government.

It has also been generally submitted to the attention of their Excellencies the Admiral and Governor of Chusan, from whom you may always depend upon receiving every practicable facility and protection.

And in the event of arrangement with the officers of the Chinese government at Canton, you may rest assured that the situation of commercial interests at this point will be carefully heeded

I have the honor, &c.,
CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent.

Latest Intelligence.

We yesterday received letters and papers, from China to the 18th of December, and from Singapore to the 31st of that month, extracts from which will be found, under the usual head, in another column.

There is not much additional news brought by this opportunity. Matters, with respect to the question between the two nations, remained in *statu quo*, but the report of Keshen having refused to enter into negotiations with our plenipotentiaries, has proved to be false, he having been in communication with Capt. Elliott at the time it was bruited.

The Rev. Mr Stanton had been released by the Chinese Commissioner, and arrived at Macao on the 10th of December. Sir Gordon Bremer was to have attacked the Bogue forts on the 17th of December; but it is *reported* that this intention had been averted, by Keshen having made some concessions, and offered five millions of Spanish dollars, as compensation for the loss we have been put to. The offer had, of course, been rejected. The better classes of the Chinese of Canton, are said to be very hostilely disposed towards us, and Keshen, it is stated, is in a manner, forced to yield to their wishes, in his transactions with us. A severe hurricane had occurred in the China seas, and fears were entertained for the fate of some vessels that were in it; but, we hope, that this apprehension is groundless.

The accounts from Chusan are of a far more cheering nature. The troops were improving in health daily, and provisions of every kind were supplied in abundance.

The French Frigate *Magicienne*, of forty guns, had been wrecked on the Bombay Shoal, in the Pelwan Passage, on her way to Manila. Her crew were saved by the English ships *Mysore* and *Clifford*, and the French vessel *Favorite*. The French corvette *Danaide*, had started for the wreck, with a view to save all she could from it.

A letter from Singapore of the 30th of December, with which we have been favored, supplies us with the following:—

"Accounts have just been received from China to the 16th instant, by which we learn that the *Governor Doherty* had arrived, after having been so long given up as lost. The annexed extract of a letter from Macao will explain the present state of affairs there.

"'We avail ourselves of the *Morrison* to be despatched this morning, to hand you the annexed circular to which the only thing we can add is, that up to last evening matters remained in the same state, and a report is very current, that the hostile measures, which were only deferred till then, had been again averted by some proposition from the high commissioner to pay a sum of money in full of all demands, and the trade to proceed as formerly. While these concessions prove the Chinese alive to the danger of their position, the general opinion is, that they never can accede, without a struggle, to what we must have and that, therefore, hostilities are only delayed until a positive refusal of our demands.'

"Accounts from Manila to the 22d instant, announce the loss of the French frigate *Magicienne* on the Bombay Shoal. Opium is quoted at Sp. drs. 400 Bengal, Sp. drs. 480 Malwa."

"Opium is represented as being dull owing to recent supplies per *Water Witch*, *Governor Doherty* and other vessels. Patna was selling at Tong-koo at Sp. drs. 410 *a* 430, Benares Sp. drs. 400, Malwa Sp. drs. 420 *a* 420. Cotton is quoted at Sp. drs. 16 *a* 16¼, Tinnevely; Sp. drs. 16, Bengal, Sp. drs. 14 *a* 16 Bombay.

"Our market is improving Patna Sp. drs. 380, Benares Sp. drs. 335, Malwa Sp. drs. 400.

PRIVATE CIRCULAR.

"Having been the first to meet Captain Elliot on his landing this afternoon, he has requested me to inform my brother merchants, (as circumstances do not admit of his making an official communication) that his negotiations with the high Commissioner are left in an open state."

(Signed) J. MATHESON."

Another letter of the same date as the above states:—

"We have just had an arrival from China, with accounts to the 16th inst. The *Governor Doherty* had *turned up*, and Opium had declined to Sp. drs. 420 *a* 430; Patna, 400; Benares. Sp. drs. 410 *a* 420 Malwa. These sudden falls upon every fresh arrival looks very suspicious, and cannot be depended on, as giving a faithful state of the market.

"Keshen has offered five millions of dollars in full of all demands, and the trade to go on as formerly, which Elliot had declined, and allowed the Commissioner two days to 'amend his petition,' as the lawyers say in court. At noon on the 16th, several parties left Macao for the Bogue, in full expectation of a scene.

Upwards of 1,500 additional troops had come down from Canton, and the Chinese are confident of driving away the barbarians. Keshen had delivered up Mr. Stanton. It is rather singular that the superior class of Chinese in Canton are so very hostile to us. It is said that Keshen, in order to blind them, publishes Edicts to the effect that he had no direct communication with Elliot, but receives all his letters through a magistrate at Macao. This is proved to be absolutely false.

"The troops at Chusan are doing well. Provisions of all kinds plentiful and cheap.

"The French frigate *Magicienne* was lost on her passage to Manila on the Bombay Shoal.

"Opium here, Sp, drs, 380 Patna; Sp. drs. 330 Benares; Sp. drs. 400 Malwa.

Three junks from China have arrived, and more expected. This looks well. They are all after the *drug*."—*Hurkaru, January* 19.

CHINA COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Our commercial friends at China and Singapore have favoured us with the following interesting extracts from their letters:

'*Macao, 16th December*, 1840.—In commercial affairs there is no alteration since our advice of 3d instant.

The Opium Market continues dull. Patna having declined to about Sp. Drs. 420, and even Sp. Drs. 400. in consequence of the arrival of the *Water Witch*, *Doherty* and *Orwell*; and the expectation of heavy supplies per *Brigand*, *Bengal Packet* and *Elizabeth*. Malwa, owing to the *Lady Grant* keeping out is more firm—say about Sp. Drs. 430 to Sp. Drs. 420.'

Singapore, 30th December 1840—This season is now so far advanced, and there are so few Ships in China, that were the trade thrown open to-morrow we consider it impossible that more than ½ of the tea crop can by any means reach England much before Christmas 1841.

From Manila we have accounts of the total loss of the *Magicienne* French Frigate of 40 guns, in the gale on the Coast of Palawing on the 28th ultimo, crew all saved and carried in to Manila by two English ships, and one French that happened to pass next day.

The *Governor Doherty* had at length reached China after a very tedious passage. The Opium carried on by her, the *Water Witch*, *Orwell*, *Brigand* and *Bengal Packet* had reduced the prices, and made purchasers very shy, the quotations are from Sp. Drs. 400 to 420.

In this market the drug may be quoted at—

Patna Sp. Drs. 360 } Very little demand.
Benares, ,, 324 }

We are well supplied with the following—

Pepper Sp. Drs. 5¼ to 5¾ }
Coffee ,, 9 to 11 } According to quality.
Tin ,, 11 }

Sugar, Siam, Sp. Drs, 5¾ to 6¼ } Some very good
Java ,, 5¼ } lots in market.

Exchange on London 4-78.—6 months.
,, on Calcutta 220.

Shipping very plentiful and freight averaging £4-4 to £4-10.

Our place is nearly cleared of teas, and the few boxes left are held at high rates.

The importation of Raw Silk has nearly ceased, and there are very few chests left in the market, present price Sp. Drs. 375 per peul."—*Calcutta Courier, Jan.* 18.

The following are extracts from letters we have received to-day from China and Singapore. They contain an intimation that the settlement of our differences is likely soon to take place amicably:

"*Macao, 16th December*, 1840.—We avail ourselves of the departure of the *Morrison* for Singapore to inform you that negotiations between Captain Elliot and Officers deputed by the High Commissioner Kishen (who remains at Canton) have been commenced and are still going on near the Bogue where the British Squadron are at anchor prepared for immediate action.

It was generally understood that the Bogue Forts were to have been taken on Monday the 14th, unless the Chinese should by that time make some substantial advances towards a settlement, but Captain Elliot, who came to Macao for a few hours on Sunday evening, having caused a private intimation to be conveyed to the British Community that "the negociations were still in an open state," it is inferred from these words that matters are going on in a fair train of adjustment and that it will not probably be requisite to resort to hostilities—an opinion which has just gained ground contrary to that expressed in our letter of the 31. It is difficult to believe however, that the Chinese authorities are acting otherwise than with their customary duplicity, which it is to be feared may ultimately lead to hostilities though not expected for the present. How soon the hoped for re-opening of trade may take place it is impossible to hazard an opinion, but whenever it occurs we cannot doubt the season's supply of Tea will be far short for consumption, as well owing to the insufficiency of available tonnage as to the limited extent of the imports from the interior which the unsettled times have allowed to reach Canton.

Singapore, 30th December 1840—By the American Ship *Morrison* we have letters from Macao up to the 16th instant at which time negotiations were going on between Captain Elliot and Chinese Officers empowered by Keshen, the Imperial Commissioner, who remains at Canton. Nothing is known of these negotiations, except that they were in progress, and just before the *Morrison* got under weigh on the morning of the 18th a report came down from the Bogue saying the Chinese Officers had offered five millions of Dollars to settle the matter, which was refused—this however is mere report. Some parties in China are now of opinion that the affairs will be settled quietly while the majority think otherwise. We confess, we agree with the majority and think nothing short of a positive shew of superior strength will bring the Chinese to reasonable terms—in the meantime we must patiently wait the course of events."—*Calcutta Courier, January* 18.

THE NEGOCIATIONS.—Keshen has we learn through the Heangshaheen, sent notice to the authorities of Macao of his intended visit to this City, requesting that a house be kept ready for his reception, and that the customary honors due to an Imperial officer of his exalted rank may be given him. The house, we understand has been taken, but beyond vague rumour we know not the time of H. E's. expected arrival. According to a notice made public at his residence in Canton, so at least we are told by natives, Keshen was to leave there for the Bogue on the 9th instant, and may therefore at this moment be at the Bogue, but others seem to think that he will not leave Canton so soon. The most extraordinary rumours have been following each other in quick succession during the week, whilst nothing we believe is known with any degree of certainty, of what prospect there is for amicable negotiation. The Chinese in Canton at one time seemed to expect nothing but war and it was said that all direct communication between H. M. Plenipotentiaries and the Imperial Commissioner was to be denied; that all communications from the former must be made through Kennminfoe here—a condition with which we suppose Captain Elliot cannot comply, and hostilities would naturally be the consequence. It is also said that a communication from the Chinese authorities has been sent to the Commodore desiring him to remove with the squadron to a greater distance from Tungkoo, and that in consequence of this despatch Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer has moved, but in a contrary direction to that desired by the Chinese, and he is now anchored with the fleet close to the Bogue. On Friday last week two Mandarines sent from Canton arrived here in search of Capt. Elliot, who had however left that morning for Chumpee, whither they followed him the day after, and they may pro-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

bably have been the bearers of the above communication. Meanwhile the Kwang-chow-foo (Chief Magistrate or Lord Mayor of Canton) has lately been despatched to the Bogue forts to inspect them, and great quantities of men and ammunition, and gunnybags for strengthening the fortifications, have also been sent down, and a great number of stone laden boats are ready to be sunk and obstruct the passage, should the English attempt to enter the Bogue. The Kwan-gchow-foo's report is said to declare the forts impregnable, and although we may think the opinion of a civil magistrate on the merits of fortification not entitled to much weight, yet in China civil officers are in all instances preferred to those of the military service, and it is not improbable that the Lord Mayor's report will have great weight with the Chinese, and give them such confidence in their own strength as not to be over solicitous for commencing the negotiations. So much did the idea that hostilities were unavoidable prevail in Canton, that we hear the American merchants there were recommended to be ready to leave with a moment's warning. Being now engaged in giving all the rumours of the day, caused by the unsettled state of this momentous question, we may also state that it has been denied by the Hong-merchants that Keshen ever met Capt. Elliot at the Peiho; we must confess we were not unprepared to hear this denial from the Chinese, which we predicted they would be ready to make, whenever it suited their interests to do so, in our paper of the 17th Oct. and we then gave this as one of the causes of the privacy of that interview. Keshen, the Imperial commissioner and now Governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse proviuces took the seals of office on the fourth, and he is said to be on the best terms with Ex-Governor Lin, with whom he has frequent and long interviews. Lin seems not at present to hold any official appointment, but we understand that on his resigning his office, he has been presented with numerous addresses from the different streets and quarters of Canton expressive of the esteem of the inhabitants and of their gratitude for the just and faithful administration of his Government. In our next we shall probably be able to lay before our readers translations of some of these addresses.

So for our week's budget of rumours, and we think we need no apology for publishing it, in the absence of all certain intelligence. But, since yesterday, the aspect of affairs from the Bogue, although in Canton by the last advices, the excitement had ceased, and immediate departures were no longer talked of, is decidedly more warlike it being generally understood that to-morrow has been fixed by H. M. Plenipotentiaries as the very last term which they would peaceably await for the reception of a favorable answer to the English demands, and it is supposed that failing this, hostilities will immediately commence, and the engineering skill of the Kwang-chow-foo be put to the test. We have so often of late been disappointed in our hope of seeing the English forces act with determination and energy that we even now, though all the world seems to be bent upon a fight on Monday next, have our misgivings, and we much fear that, our sight-seeing neighbours, now bent on a trip to Chuenpee, to see the fun, will return without having smelt powder.—*Canton Press, Dec.* 12.

NEGOTIATION WITH KESHEN.—The imperial commissioner is playing a double game; but these *games* are the *politics* of Chinese statement; the report in our last number,—which was founded on information received from U. S's merchants in Canton.—that captain Elliot was to communicate with Keshen through the Keunminfoo, has been proved to be false, for at that very time captain Elliot was in direct communication with Keshen: so we have been told by competent authority: still the Chinese commissioner cheats hisown countrymen with the same story in his, the following despatch to the *Taoutae*.

It would be but mere loss of time to trouble our readers with any remarks on Keshen's *gentle* condemnation of the conduct of the *soldiers* at the *Bogue*.—*Ibid.*

FLAG OF TRUCE.—Copy of a dispatch from Keshen to the Taoutae.

On the 6th day of December, 1840, the following dispatch was received from Keshen, imperial commissioner, acting governor of the two kwang provinces. &c. &c.

'It is authenticated that the former governor (Lin) having memorialised the throne was empowered to appoint, Yih, the intendant of the Kaoleen circuit, to reside, pro tem, in Macao to superintend foreign affairs. The troops stationed at Caza Branca and the naval forces employed in the neighbouring waters were placed under his command. It undoubtedly becomes him to act according to circumstances, regulating his policy according to the exigencies of the time. It is thus that he will avoid all disobedience of his instructions, and best forward the duty imposed upon him.

"All the English forces are now returning to this province. Their affairs are under consideration though nothing has yet been settled. Our troops must therefore always be on the alert and prepared, yet must they not rashly commence hostilities. I have heard that the said foreigners, the other day, sent a vessel to the Bogue bearing a white flag, for the purpose of delivering a letter. Now it appears that among those foreigners a white flag is emblematical of peace; yet the soldiers on duty at the Bogue, without previously enquiring the object of the vessel's coming there, forthwith fired upon her. This was really most improper conduct, and having happened at the Bogue may be followed, I fear, by the soldiers of other stations.

'I have also informed the said foreign chief that if hereafter he may have occasion to present communications to me, he must transmit them through the Keunminfoo, who has received the necessary instructions for his guidance. I have requested the admiral to issue orders to the ships and soldiers under his command to ascertain the object of any vessels which may visit their stations, and not to fire upon her unless her visit be hostile.

'In conformity with the above I now send these instructions. Immediately upon receipt of them, issue the strictest orders to the naval and military forces under your command, that they may act accordingly. Hereafter, should any English vessel proceed to your neighbourhood, first clearly ascertain the object of her coming, and should the foreigners not wish to spy into our movements, or to commence hostilities, we must not be the first to fire, lest we afford them a pretext for retaliating. Our soldiers must be strictly warned not to kidnap the residents of Macao in order to distinguish themselves, for this might give rise to unpleasant consequences. This is most urgent. Hasten! Hasten! Let none oppose these commands!—*Ibid.*

TANG'S REPORT.—The following report from *Tang* the ex-governor of Canton, we believe to be authentic. The translation reads boldly to a foreigner, as the emperor only quotes the leading points of *Tang's* report, upon which he comments rather severely; but we consider these reprimands—particularly under present circumstances—as a mere *facan de parc ler*. The emperor has already disgraced two of the most eminent statesmen in the empire; he will have to pursue the same stern conduct towards the present high commissioner; and how long will this course of neglect, mistrust, and discipline last?

The *corps diplomatique*, that is, the civil officer of the empire which body constitute the government of which the emperor is the despotic head, are, to a man, sternly inimical to the English; and if the itch for negotiation how utterly absurd is the word under the present relative positions of Great Britain and China of our *corps diplomatique*, continues much longer the spirit of the people will also be against us; and as they have always despised us that is, all foreigners, they will soon hate us for being more despicable than even they in their highest arrogance have ever thought us.

O for some good old English admiral, who would consider his first duty to be "*to keep foreigners from fooling us.*"

Rport from Tang Tingching, ex governor of Canton, governor actual of Chekeang and Fokien. An imperial edict has been received.

Tang Tingching and *Woo Wanyung* have reported respecting the expenditure for defensive preparations.

Quotation from the report. Fokien is a most important maritime province, and the most valiant soldiers should be chosen and instructed to examine and guard the important passes, and not because English barbarian ships have been hovering off the coast, did the first care of guarding arise. As for the English barbarians having presumed to capture *Tinghae*, it is the consequence of a minister having been dismissed for not having received the said barbarian's complaints of greivance, which excite them to the undertaking. Now the said barbarians are closely confined there, and dare not venture out to attack other places.

The emperor's remarks, Now *Tang* and his colleague say they have enemies in front and rear, but I don't understand what enemies they have; they say foreigners—because the district officers of the provinces of Chekeang and Fokien, were unable or unwilling—to forward, for them statements of their repressed complaints, first proceeded to *Teentsin* and there offered up their statements, which I observed were rather respectful and obedient. Now I have especially deputed a great minister to proceed to Canton to examine into and settle affairs, and before long we may desist from war.

As to what *Tang* and his colleagues report on the disobedient and disorderly conduct of the said barbarians, I know not where they are—or have been—disobedient and disorderly; all this "*untoward*" affairs have been occasioned by the bad management of the said dismissed officers.

I order Woo Wanyuh, as usual, carefully to select and with truth and sincerity instruct the ablest military officers of his province, that may firmly maintain the maritime entrances. As to the expenditure of treasure and grain I order that plans be consulted upon and devised—to prevent waste, as in washing rice but when any proper—or necessary disbursements are made report the different items to me. The robust and brave sailors whose services have been engaged in the said province as well as the fishing boats I order, after consultation, that they be discharged, in order, to economise the expenditure as much as possible; and let the real facts be early reported—*Respect this*—*Ibid.*

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN SMITH AND WARREN.

TO HENRY SMITH, ESQ., *R. N. Captain of Her Majesty's Ship Druid &c. &c. &c.*

Sir,—We the undersigned British subjects now residing in Macao, anxious to manifest our appreciation of your valuable services, while senior officers on this station, during a period of difficulty and danger unexampled in the history of British intercourse with China, beg to tender you the expression of our warmest thanks and request your acceptance of a service of plate of the value of six hundred guineas as a pledge of our esteem and in testimony of the ability, energy, and judgment, displayed by you on several occasions of peculiar delicacy and serious responsibility.

It must be a source of great satisfaction to yourself as it is a matter of congratulation to all of us, that your measures for the protection of the important interests committed to your charge have been eminently successful.

We beg that you will convey to the commanders and officers of her majesty's ships forming your squadron our grateful acknowledgements for their services while employed upon this station, and with every sincere wish for your future welfare and success in your honorable career.

We have the honor to be Sir,
Your very obedient and faithful servants.
Signed by 60 firms and individuals.
Macao, 20th November, 1840.

TO WILLIAM WARREN, Esq., *R. N. Commander of Her Majesty's Ship Hyacinth &c &c. &c.*

Sir,—We the undersigned British subjects now residing in Macao, desirous to mark our sense of the energy and zeal displayed by you, during the time when you were the sole coadjutor of Captain Smith, a period of difficulty and danger unexampled in the history of British in ercourse with China, beg to tender you our warmest acknowledgements; and as a pledge of our esteem, we request your acceptanceof a service of plate, of the value of four hundred guineas.

In thus expressing our feelings, we discharge a duty gratifying to us in a high degree, and with our sincere wishes for your future welfare and success in your honorable career.

We have the honor to be Sir,
Your very obedient and faithful servant.

Dent and co.
Bell and co.
James lanes.
Jardine, Matheson and co.
George Chinnery.
Macvicar and co.
R. H. Cox.,
Lindsay and co.
Dad M. Rustomjee and co.
Sanackshaw Rustomjee
Hormusjee Byramjee.
C. Sapoorjee Lungra.
Pestonjee Cowasjee.
John Henry.
W. Clark, "*Jane.*"
Carles Board.
A. S. Drysdale.
W. Fanning.
C. Sapoorjee Tabac.
Cowasjee Eduljee.
A. and D. Furdoonjee.
William Scott.
J. B. Compton.
W. W. Dale.
William Stewart.
W. Warden, "*Ariel*"
AlexanderCalder.
A. Wilkinson.
R. J. Gilman
W. F. Fraser, *Good Success.*
Charles Hart.
T. H. Johnstone.
Gribble, Hughes and co.
Dirom and co.
W. and T. Gemmell and co.
Holliday, Wise and co.
Wilkinson Dent.
Hurmusjee Framjee.
Byramjee Rustom jee.
Fallonjee, Nasserwanjee,
Daniell and co.
Part. Stewart.
J. A. Mercer.
John Slade.
John Hudson.
W. H. Herton.
C. E. McDonnel.
Framjee Jamsetjee.
S. D. Neave.
William Morgan.
G. Kennedy, "*EJane.*"
Burjorjee Monackjee.
D. Calder.
E. Hughesdon.
Just and Son.
Hooker and Lane.
John Smith,
Charles E. Stewart,
G. Hogg *Fort William*
W. W. Erskine.

H. M. S. *Druid*, Canton River, 2d Dec. 1840

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to return you my most sincere thanks for the honor you have done me, in the kind expression of your approbation of my services, whilst senior officer in Canton river, and also for the very flattering testimonial you have been pleased to present me with, which, I need not assure you is most gratifying to me.

My services, gentlemen, you have over-rated, as I have done no more than my duty, but in doing it, I have been actuated by principles which should always guide naval officers,—to give the commerce of our country greatest support, and to afford those engaged in so honorable a calling the fullest protection. Allow me again gentlemen to return you my most sincere thanks, and wishing you all health and prosperity.

Believe me to remain, &c. &c.
(Sgned.) H. SMITH. *Captain.*

To Gentlemen British residents in Macao.
H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, off Chumpee, 2d Dec. 1840.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your address of the 20th ult, conveying your acknowledgements of my humble services in this river whilst under the command of captain SMITH of H. M. S. *Druid.*

I need scarcely express to you my great satisfaction at receiving those kind expressions of esteem contained in your address, coupled with such a distinguished mark of favor, which will ever be remembered by me, and for which I beg to return you my most grateful thanks; wishing you every prosperity and happiness.

Believe me to remain, &c. &c.
(Signed) W. WARREN, *Commander.*

To the Gentlemen British residents, Macao.

CAPTAIN SMITH AND CAPTAIN WARREN.

Hospitality and gratitude are Christian virtues which are seldom found wanting in British merchants; it is with great pleasure that we refer to the exercise of the last named ornament of the Christian and of the national character in the letters from the British subjects now residing in Macao to captain HENRY SMITH, of H. M. S. *Druid* and captain W. WARREN, of H. M. S. *Hyacinth.*

The services of these officers have been arduous and tantalizing, and accompanied with a much greater degree of anxiety than those in which the brilliancy of victory enchants as it subdues the enemies of our country.

To the services and protection of the commanders, officers, and crews of others of H. M's ship which have been employed in China, and those more directly in Toonkoo bay and Macao roads, the *Volage, Larne, Alligator, Columbine, Calliope, Samrang*, as well as the H. Co's, steamers—we are confident that we express the sincere feeling of the British subjects now residing in Macao, in including the captains, commanders, officers, and men of those ships, in the scope of the terms of their warmest thanks as particularly expressed towards captain SMITH and captain WARREN.

It is our most pleasing duty to announce to the services and to H. M's. subjects generally in China; that captain H. SMITH was gazetted a C. B. in August we have not seen the number of the Gazette, but we presume this honour has been bestowed on captain SMITH for his services at the capture of Aden, when he was the commanding officer.—*Canton Press, December* 12.

FOURTEEN REQUISITIONS OF THE ENGLISH NATION.—The following fourteen requisitions were brought to us, in Chinese yesterday; and if they are not copied from those published in a number of the New York Journal of Commerce for June (*vide* C. R. November 24), we may consider them authentic. We have translated them very literally.

Translated from the Chinese.

1.—To state the grievances under which they have been obliged to crouch.

2.—Indemnification for the opium (seized), payment of the hong-merchant's debts and the defrayment of the expenses of the English expedition to China.

3.—The Chinese government to guarantee the debts of all the hong merchants to foreigners.

4.—Duties on export and import goods are to be subject to legal and fixed duties, which are not to be either encreased or diminished.

5.—If any affairs occur which it may be necessary to refer to Peking the statements to the emperor must be sent under a sealed cover, and not be delivered to the (local) officers.

6.—An English officer is to reside in Peking, and every place frequented by English ships, there an English officer is to reside.

7.—If an Englishman commits an offence in the outer waters, the English trade and ships inner waters are not to be involved in consequence of such offence.

8.—The English to be allowed to trade at six ports in China.

9.—The hong-monopoly is to be abolished, but if continued, the number of hong-merchants is (not?) to be encreased.

10.—Wherever the English reside they are to have their wives and families with them.

11.—Wherever the English reside, there they are to be allowed to build a church.

12.—Wherever the English are allowed to dwell their residence shall be after the manner of Macao, (i. e. under the jurisdiction of English laws. as the Portuguese in Macao under Portuguese laws.)

13.—If any Englishman at any of the ports becomes an offender, he shall be delivered to the English authorities for trial and punishment.

14.—The expenses of the trading of each vessel is to be diminished—*Canton Register, December* 15.

VISIT OF CAPTAIN ELLIOTT TO MACAO.—On Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the armed iron steamer *Nemesis*, captain W. H. Hall, anchored off the Praya Grande when H. E. Charles Elliot one of His Majesty's Plenipotentiaries in China, immediately landed from her. The *Nemesis*, with H. E. on board left the Praya Grande on Monday at 2 p. m. H. E. having been sent from the spot, where the negotiations are reported to be prosecuted, for twenty-four hours, we conclude the said negotiations are not yet closed; the object of His E's visit to Macao is known.—*Ibid.*

THE RETIREMENT OF ADMIRAL ELLIOT.—In reference to the retirement of Admiral Elliot, we in this place insert the following letter.

To His Excellency Captain Charles Elliot R. N.,

One of her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries & chief superintendent of the British trade in China.

Sir.—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter under date 29th ultimo which, in accordance with your desire, we have circulated and caused to be published in the newspapers here.

We beg to express our deep regret for the distressing cause of the hon'ble the rear admiral's retirement from the command of the expedition, and to offer our condolence on the occasion, with our sincere wishes for the early restoration of his excellency's health.

It will be unnecessary for us to assure y. e. that her majesty's authorities in China may rely with confidence on the cordial cooperation of all British subjects in the support of measures for the security of British honour and interests:

We take advantage of this occasion to request y. e. will be pleased to convey to the commander of the expedition, commodore sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, our sentiments of high respect. We have the honour to be, sir;

Your excellency's most obedient humble servants,

SIGNED.—Jardine, Matheson and Co; Dent & Co. Lindsay and Co.; Fox, Rawson and Co.; Pat. Stewat. Holliday. Wise and Co.; Macvicar and Co.; Innes, Fletcher and Co.; John A. Mercer,; Bell and Co.; p. pro. Daniell and Co.; W. C. LeGeyt.; Dirom and Co.; Robert Webster; W. and T. Gemmel and Co.; D. and M. Rustomjee and Co.; Turner and Co.; Wilkinson, Dent.; Meerwanjee Jejeebhoy; John Ricketts, Jamieson and Howe; Gribble Hughes and Co.

Macao, 4th December 1840.—*Canton Register, Dec.* 8.

SINGAPORE.

CHINA.—The arrival of H. M. Frigate *Valage* from this quarter, bearing the flag of admiral Elliot. has already been announced in the Supplement we issued to our last Thursday's number; and we continue our extracts from the Papers received by that opportunity. As the time appointed for the commencement of the negotiations approaches. all accounts received here, public as as well as private, concur in representing the improbability as becoming greater of their being brought to a speedy or favorable issue. It is even reported that the Chinese do not intend to treat all through the high officer originally named for the purpose at the Peiho, and that the Imperial commissioner Keshen actually denies that any conference took place there! But in the midst of all these rumours, and while letters from Canton state that Keshen had transmitted a chop demanding the withdrawal of the British squadron from Chumpee, and was preparing further to fortify the passage up the river, it seems the late Commander in-Chief of the Expedition took leave of the Chinese shores under the fullest assurauce that all the steps heretofore taken tended to a satisfactory adjustment of all differences—Such at any rate are the views and sentiments on the subject to which admral Elliot gave expression during his short sojourn at this settlement—and it seems that Keshen so far from having manifested those intentions attributed to him by public rumour, was actually preparing to leave for Macao, and had sent a request to the governor of the place, to prepare a suitable residence for his reception, as the conferences were to be carried on there. An early arrival, perhaps the next we shall have to announce, will decide this important point—at any rate it cannot now be long before events themselves speak in a language that will leave little room for conjecture.—S. *F. P. Dec.* 24.

Letters from Batavia of 28th ult. state, that business generally was very dull. Nothing doing in Cotton Goods, and no alteration in the prices of produce. The Government crop of *Indigo* was expected to exceed 20,000,000 lbs., but the crop of *Coffee* would fall short of last year's that belonging to Government was expected to be full 200,000 piculs short of what was calculated on.—*Singapore Free Press, December* 31.

SIAM.—By the arrivals during the week we have received letters from Bankok to the 8th instant, which do not, however, enable us to notice any improvement in mercantile matters. Some sales of Piece Goods had been making, but at very reduced rates. The new crop of Sugar would be in by about the close of this month, and was expected to realiae about 9 Ticals per picul in order to load the vessels waiting to take cargoes, which were the *Dedaloy, Kusrovie, Adelaide* and *Walter Scott*, after which it would be procurable at 7 Ticals—*Sticlae* is quoted at 9½ to 11½ Tecals. *Horns*, 3½ Tecals. *Cotton* and *Pepper*, at former rates, but expected to decline. *Tea* was scarce and high priced.

A war that had broken out between the Cambodians and Cochin Chinese, the former of whom were assisted by Siam, was drawing large supplies of soldiers towards the frontiers—or, as our correspondent expresses it, "the Siamese were *catching* people for soldiers and sending them to the frontiers."—The war originates, it is stated, in the rebellion of the Cambodians against their Cochin Chinese rulers, but the former, as well as their abettors and allies, the Siamese, are expected to contest.

We are glad to find by our present letters that there is some probability of the surviving crew of the *Sampan Pukai*, whose capture by the Sidmese we have frequently referred to, being restored to their liberty, and eprhaps also to the enjoyment of the property they had on board. This is or rather will be, the effect of a representation which we understand, the Straits Government was induced to forward to Bankok on the subject.—*Ibid.*

The barque *Ituna*, on her way to this port, spoke the British ship *Waterloo* from London, on the 4th November, in 120 West, off Kangaroo Island, out 4 months, bound for Port Adelaide, with Emigrants and the barque *Friends* on the 12th Dec. off Lucepara bound for London, all well.—*Ibid.*

CHUSAN—From Chusan the intelligence received during the week extends to the 5th instant, per *Victoria* transport, to which date we have letters; and we are happy to say they contain accounts of a general improvement having taken place in the health of the troops, and that provisions had become abundant. Cattle it seems were selling at from 5 a 10 Drs. a head according to size and other stock in proportion. It is also stated that the labours on the new fortifications, which had been suspended for a time, were resumed, and that the town was again rapidly filling and shops opening; but little or no progress had been yet made in the sale of British manufactures.—*Ibid.*

LOSS OF THE FRENCH FRIGATH MAGICIENNE.—During the week some indistinct rumours had reached this place regarding the loss of the Magicienne, which have received unfortunate confirmation by the arrival of the *Iberia* from Manila; and the following brief particulars have been handed us by a gentleman who has derived them from an authentic source.

On the 27th Nov. which was just a month after her departure from this port for Manila, the Magicisnne, encountered a very strong gale in the *Palawan Passage* which by the 29th had increased to a Typhoon, in which she lost her masts, and received so much damage in her rudder that she became unmanageable, and about 2 A. M. on the same day, she was carried by a strong current on to the Bombay Shoal, to the N. N. W. of *Palawan* and in this state, borne on by a terrible sea, was dashed on the reef, where she instantly went to pieces. The crew immediately betook themselves to the construction of rafts, to reach a safe shore; but fortunately on the third day, the whole ship's Company were picked up by two English vessels *Mysore* and *Clifford*, and the French vessel *Favorite*, on board of which they were conveyed in asfety to Manila where they arrived on the 15th instant. The French Corvette *Danaide*, left Manila on the 3d instant, for the scene of this disaster, with the intention, as was supposed, of recovering every thing that could be saved from the wreck, and had not returned by the 29th.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA.

FIRST LOTTERY OF 1841.

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Sixth Day's Drawing; Saturday, January 16.

PRIZES.

No. 3231 Prize of 1000 Company's Rupees.
Nos. 4797 2181 2029 3277 and 186 Prizes of 500 Co's. Rupees each.
Nos. 4847 28 4545 and 807 Prizes of 250 Co's. Rs. each.
Nos. 1075 1040 1564 2370 935 337 774 368 4049 518 4470 4448 2173 3094 4323 4153 and 3865 Prizes of 120 Co's. Rupees each.

The Seventh Day's Drawing will take place on Saturday next, the 23rd day of January, precisely at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon—and Tickets may be had at the Lottery Office and Bank of Bengal at Co.'s Rs. 150 each.

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL.

1 of..... 50,000
1 of..... 20,000
1 of..... ..... 5,000 and several of 1000, 500, and other minor prizes.

The whole to be drawn in the next Two Days.

ENGLISHMAN, JANUARY 18.

The Annual dinner of the Indigo Planters' Association took place on Saturday last. Mr. Moran was in the chair, and the duties of Vice-President were undertaken by Mr. Lamb of Dacca. After the cloth was removed and the usual toasts complimentary to the Queen and the Governor General drank by the royal assembly, the Chairman gave '*Sir Edward Ryan and the Agricultural interests of India*' which received due honors. The health of the Merchants, the great supporters of the Planters, was drank with loud acclamation, not a little augmented by the earnest expression of a hope, on the part of the Vice, that they might get rich enough to be able to abate the interest upon the Planter's Accounts. Mr. Bagshaw returned thanks for the Merchants. On the health of Mr. B. being proposed, many kind things were said upon the subject of the trouble he had taken to found the Association, and many warm wishes were expressed that he might have health to enjoy himself in his native land whither he is about to proceed. The Planters did not forget the Press, to whose conductors they confessed themselves under obligation. Mr. Samuel Smith, in acknowledging the toast on behalf of his brethren,—which toast was prefaced with a neat speech from Mr. R. J. R. Campbell,—paid the Planters a merited compliment upon their instrumentality in furthering the welfare of the country. He did not hesitate to say that the Civil Service had by no means conduced so essentially to the advancement of civilization as had the Planters. Mr. Howard, at the instance of the Chairman, sang several songs inimitably, and gracefully acknowledged the toast when his health was drank with three times three. The party broke up about midnight, very well satisfied with the pains which Spence had taken to provide them with an excellent repast.

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